

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. John Clark
News Editor
The Birmingham News
2200 N. 4th Ave.
Birmingham, AL 35202

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Richard Shelby and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and U.S. Senate candidate Richard Shelby.

What will a big win for Gov. Clinton and Sen. Shelby on Nov. 3 mean for Alabama citizens and America? That's the story I hope I can help you with.

I'd like to provide you an Election Night interview with a National Right to Work Committee spokesman who will discuss the impact Clinton and Shelby victories would have in Washington next year. Just call me at 800-325-7892.

In the same vein, I am enclosing several items:

*** The National Right to Work Committee's Preview of the '92 Elections, a brief snapshot of the Senate races, who is favored to win and why;

*** The Committee's Special Soft Money News Briefing containing an analysis of the impact that so-called "soft" money -- union machine-funded phone banks, "get-out-the-vote" voter registration drives, and other hidden, in-kind expenditures -- are having and will have on this year's election;

Plus, I'd like to provide you with a free, complete report on how much money Organized Labor has given to every federal candidate this year.

(The fact-filled report was too thick to enclose with this letter. To get your free copy, just return the enclosed reply or better yet call me at 800-325-7892).

WESTERN UNION

In your election coverage, I hope you'll ask one important question:

What explains this historic turnaround for the Democratic Party?

There are several reasons, but a big one is the massive financial support Big Labor's political machine gave its candidates.

For example, did you know that in the 1992 election cycle, the union machine is funnelling into political campaigns a record \$440 million in both direct contributions and soft money?

That's something the enclosed Soft Money News Briefing lays out in detail -- and I have a lot more material I can give you.

Give me a call at 800-325-7892. I'll send out the complete report as soon as I hear from you.

As I mentioned, I or another spokesman for the National Right to Work Committee can discuss what laws will pass or fail in Congress as a result of these elections. Where will the battle lines be drawn on compulsory unionism next year?

Election Day 1992 is almost here. I'd like to help you make your Election Day reporting as complete as you can. So take a look at the Election '92 materials I've enclosed. Call me for the FREE Special Report, and, if you like, an interview with a Committee representative.

Summary:

Will Organized Labor buy Bill Clinton the Presidency and Richard Shelby Alabama's Senate seat?

On Election Night a National Right to Work Committee spokesman can provide expert commentary on the election results, what happened and why, and what those results will mean for the working people of Alabama.

We speak for the independent workers. Call me at 800-325-7892 -- I'll be happy to arrange an interview.

Plus, I'd like to send you the free report of how much money union PAC's have given federal candidates in 1992.

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October 23, 1992

TO: Ms. Kathleen Burke
News Editor
The Fresno Bee
1626 E. St.
Fresno, CA 93786

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Barbara Boxer, Dianne Feinstein and the
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Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for
Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and U.S. Senate candidates Barbara
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October 23, 1992

TO: Ms. Sandra Keyes
Editor
Press-Telegram
604 Pine Ave.
Long Beach, CA 90844

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Barbara Boxer, Dianne Feinstein and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. N. Christian Anderson III
News Editor
The Orange County Register
625 N. Grand Ave.
Orange County, CA 92701

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Barbara Boxer, Dianne Feinstein and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

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2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Joe Happ
News Editor
The Press-Enterprise
3512 14th St.
Riverside, CA 92501-3878

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Barbara Boxer, Dianne Feinstein and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

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TO: Mr. Gregory E. Favre
News Editor
The Sacramento Bee
21st & Q Sts.
P.O. Box 15779
Sacramento, CA 95852

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Barbara Boxer, Dianne Feinstein and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

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TO: Mr. Bernie Jones
News Editor
The San Diego Union-Tribune
350 Camino de la Reina
San Diego, CA 92108

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Barbara Boxer, Dianne Feinstein and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Jay Johnson
Exec. News Editor
Examiner
110 Fifth
San Francisco, CA 94103

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Barbara Boxer, Dianne Feinstein and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Richard T. Thieriot
News Editor
San Francisco Chronicle
901 Mission St.
San Francisco, CA 94103

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Barbara Boxer, Dianne Feinstein and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Charles McCollum
News Editor
San Jose Mercury News
750 Ridder Park Drive
San Jose, CA 95190

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
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RE: Bill Clinton, Barbara Boxer, Dianne Feinstein and the
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TO: Mr. Robert W. Burdick
Editor
Daily News
21221 Oxnard St.
Woodland Hills, CA 91367

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

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2004.04.307.2547

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Eugene Cryer
News Editor
Sun-Sentinel
200 E. Las Olas Boulevard
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301-2293

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
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RE: Bill Clinton, Bob Graham and the Right to Work --
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October 23, 1992

TO: Ms. Mary Kress
News Editor
The Florida Times-Union
P.O. Box 1949
Jacksonville, FL 32231

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Bob Graham and the Right to Work --
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TO: Mr. Jim Hampton
News Editor
The Miami Herald
One Herald Plaza
Miami, FL 33101

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. John Haile
News Editor
The Orlando Sentinel
633 N. Orange Ave.
Orlando, FL 32801

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
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TO: Mr. Kyle Booth
Executive News Editor
Sarasota Herald-Tribune
801 S. Tamiami Trail
P.O. Box 1719
Sarasota, FL 34230

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

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TO: Mr. Andy Barnes
News Editor
St. Petersburg Times
P.O. Box 1121
St. Petersburg, FL 33731-1121

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
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TO: Mr. Dave Harden
News Editor
Tampa Tribune
202 Parker St.
Tampa, FL 33606

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

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In the same vein, I am enclosing several items:

*** The National Right to Work Committee's Preview of the '92 Elections, a brief snapshot of the Senate races, who is favored to win and why;

*** The Committee's Special Soft Money News Briefing containing an analysis of the impact that so-called "soft" money -- union machine-funded phone banks, "get-out-the-vote" voter registration drives, and other hidden, in-kind expenditures -- are having and will have on this year's election;

Plus, I'd like to provide you with a free, complete report on how much money Organized Labor has given to every federal candidate this year.

(The fact-filled report was too thick to enclose with this letter. To get your free copy, just return the enclosed reply or better yet call me at 800-325-7892).

115527 251 20.04.397.2554

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Fred Zipp
News Editor
The Palm Beach Post
2751 Dixie Hwy.
P.O. Box 24700
West Palm Beach, FL 33416

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Bob Graham and the Right to Work --
Election Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and U.S. Senate candidate Bob Graham.

What will a big win for Gov. Clinton and Sen. Graham on Nov. 3 mean for Florida citizens and America? That's the story I hope I can help you with.

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In your election coverage, I hope you'll ask one important question:

What explains this historic turnaround for the Democratic Party?

There are several reasons, but a big one is the massive financial support Big Labor's political machine gave its candidates.

For example, did you know that in the 1992 election cycle, the union machine is funnelling into political campaigns a record \$440 million in both direct contributions and soft money?

That's something the enclosed Soft Money News Briefing lays out in detail -- and I have a lot more material I can give you.

Give me a call at 800-325-7892. I'll send out the complete report as soon as I hear from you.

As I mentioned, I or another spokesman for the National Right to Work Committee can discuss what laws will pass or fail in Congress as a result of these elections. Where will the battle lines be drawn on compulsory unionism next year?

Election Day 1992 is almost here. I'd like to help you make your Election Day reporting as complete as you can. So take a look at the Election '92 materials I've enclosed. Call me for the FREE Special Report, and, if you like, an interview with a Committee representative.

Summary:

Will Organized Labor buy Bill Clinton the Presidency and Bob Graham Florida's Senate seat?

On Election Night a National Right to Work Committee spokesman can provide expert commentary on the election results, what happened and why, and what those results will mean for the working people of Florida.

We speak for the independent workers. Call me at 800-325-7892 -- I'll be happy to arrange an interview.

Plus, I'd like to send you the free report of how much money union PAC's have given federal candidates in 1992.

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Jay Scott
News Editor
Journal
P.O. Box 4689
Atlanta, GA 30302

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Wyche Fowler and the Right to Work --
Election Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and U.S. Senate candidate Wyche Fowler.

What will a big win for Gov. Clinton and Sen. Fowler on Nov. 3 mean for Georgia citizens and America? That's the story I hope I can help you with.

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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Ron Feinberg
News Editor
The Atlanta Constitution
P.O. Box 4689
Atlanta, GA 30302

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Wyche Fowler and the Right to Work --
Election Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and U.S. Senate candidate Wyche Fowler.

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Summary:

Will Organized Labor buy Bill Clinton the Presidency and Wyche Fowler Georgia's Senate seat?

On Election Night a National Right to Work Committee spokesman can provide expert commentary on the election results, what happened and why, and what those results will mean for the working people of Georgia.

We speak for the independent workers. Call me at 800-325-7892 -- I'll be happy to arrange an interview.

Plus, I'd like to send you the free report of how much money union PAC's have given federal candidates in 1992.

05552 205 40 02

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Jack Fuller
News Editor
Chicago Tribune
435 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, IL 60611

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Carol Moseley Braun and the Right to Work --
Election Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for
Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and U.S. Senate candidate Carol
Moseley Braun.

What will a big win for Gov. Clinton and Ms. Braun on Nov. 3
mean for Illinois citizens and America? That's the story I hope
I can help you with.

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09571 1351 140 02

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Dick Mitchell
News Editor
Chicago Sun-Times
401 N. Wabash Ave.
Chicago, IL 60611

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Carol Moseley Braun and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and U.S. Senate candidate Carol Moseley Braun.

What will a big win for Gov. Clinton and Ms. Braun on Nov. 3 mean for Illinois citizens and America? That's the story I hope I can help you with.

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Summary:

Will Organized Labor buy Bill Clinton the Presidency and Carol Moseley Braun Illinois's Senate seat?

On Election Night a National Right to Work Committee spokesman can provide expert commentary on the election results, what happened and why, and what those results will mean for the working people of Illinois.

We speak for the independent workers. Call me at 800-325-7892 -- I'll be happy to arrange an interview.

Plus, I'd like to send you the free report of how much money union PAC's have given federal candidates in 1992.

2004.04.29.2052

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Joseph T. McGuff
News Editor
The Kansas City Starr
1729 Grand Ave.
Kansas City, MO 64108

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Geri Rothman-Serot and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and U.S. Senate candidate Geri Rothman-Serot.

What will a big win for Gov. Clinton and Ms. Rothman-Serot on Nov. 3 mean for Missouri citizens and America? That's the story I hope I can help you with.

I'd like to provide you an Election Night interview with a National Right to Work Committee spokesman who will discuss the impact Clinton and Rothman-Serot victories would have in Washington next year. Just call me at 800-325-7892.

In the same vein, I am enclosing several items:

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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Raymond Gunter
News Editor
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
900 N. Tucker Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63101

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Geri Rothman-Serot and the Right to Work --
Election Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for
Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and U.S. Senate candidate Geri
Rothman-Serot.

What will a big win for Gov. Clinton and Ms. Rothman-Serot
on Nov. 3 mean for Missouri citizens and America? That's the
story I hope I can help you with.

I'd like to provide you an Election Night interview with a
National Right to Work Committee spokesman who will discuss the
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Washington next year. Just call me at 800-325-7892.

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In your election coverage, I hope you'll ask one important question:

What explains this historic turnaround for the Democratic Party?

There are several reasons, but a big one is the massive financial support Big Labor's political machine gave its candidates.

For example, did you know that in the 1992 election cycle, the union machine is funnelling into political campaigns a record \$440 million in both direct contributions and soft money?

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Election Day 1992 is almost here. I'd like to help you make your Election Day reporting as complete as you can. So take a look at the Election '92 materials I've enclosed. Call me for the FREE Special Report, and, if you like, an interview with a Committee representative.

Summary:

Will Organized Labor buy Bill Clinton the Presidency and Geri Rothman-Serot Missouri's Senate seat?

On Election Night a National Right to Work Committee spokesman can provide expert commentary on the election results, what happened and why, and what those results will mean for the working people of Missouri.

We speak for the independent workers. Call me at 800-325-7892 -- I'll be happy to arrange an interview.

Plus, I'd like to send you the free report of how much money union PAC's have given federal candidates in 1992.

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Perry Flippin
News Editor
Las Vegas Review Journal
1111 W. Bonanza
Las Vegas, NV 89125-0070

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Harry Reid and the Right to Work --
Election Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for
Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and U.S. Senate candidate Harry
Reid.

What will a big win for Gov. Clinton and Sen. Reid on
Nov. 3 mean for Nevada citizens and America? That's the story I
hope I can help you with.

I'd like to provide you an Election Night interview with a
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Summary:

Will Organized Labor buy Bill Clinton the Presidency and Harry Reid Nevada's Senate seat?

On Election Night a National Right to Work Committee spokesman can provide expert commentary on the election results, what happened and why, and what those results will mean for the working people of Nevada.

We speak for the independent workers. Call me at 800-325-7892 -- I'll be happy to arrange an interview.

Plus, I'd like to send you the free report of how much money union PAC's have given federal candidates in 1992.

2007-04-23 10:02

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Richard A. Oppel
News Editor
The Charlotte Observer
600 S. Tryon St.
P.O. Box 32188
Charlotte, NC 28232

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Terry Sanford and the Right to Work --
Election Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for
Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and U.S. Senate candidate Terry
Sanford.

What will a big win for Gov. Clinton and Sen. Sanford on
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800.325.7892

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Ben J. Bowers
Executive Editor
News & Record
200 E. Market
P.O. Box 20848
Greensboro, NC 27420-0848

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Terry Sanford and the Right to Work --
Election Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and U.S. Senate candidate Terry Sanford.

What will a big win for Gov. Clinton and Sen. Sanford on Nov. 3 mean for North Carolina citizens and America? That's the story I hope I can help you with.

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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Rick Smith
News Editor
News & Observer
215 S. McDowell St.
Raleigh, NC 27601

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Terry Sanford and the Right to Work --
Election Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and U.S. Senate candidate Terry Sanford.

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Summary:

Will Organized Labor buy Bill Clinton the Presidency and Terry Sanford North Carolina's Senate seat?

On Election Night a National Right to Work Committee spokesman can provide expert commentary on the election results, what happened and why, and what those results will mean for the working people of North Carolina.

We speak for the independent workers. Call me at 800-325-7892 -- I'll be happy to arrange an interview.

Plus, I'd like to send you the free report of how much money union PAC's have given federal candidates in 1992.

1992-11-04 10:02

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Bruce Winges
Exec. News Editor
Beacon Journal
44 E. Exchange St.
P.O. Box 640
Akron, OH 44309-0640

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, John Glenn and the Right to Work --
Election Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and U.S. Senate candidate John Glenn.

What will a big win for Gov. Clinton and Sen. Glenn on Nov. 3 mean for Ohio citizens and America? That's the story I hope I can help you with.

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2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

October 23, 1992

TO: Ms. Neena Pelligrini
Exec. News Editor
The Cincinnati Enquirer
312 Elm St.
Cincinnati, OH 45202

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, John Glenn and the Right to Work --
Election Day Preview

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00-04-397-2573

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. David Hall
News Editor
The Plain Dealer
1801 Superior Ave.
Cleveland, OH 44114

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, John Glenn and the Right to Work --
Election Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and U.S. Senate candidate John Glenn.

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(The fact-filled report was too thick to enclose with this letter. To get your free copy, just return the enclosed reply or better yet call me at 800-325-7892).

MS2 252 252 252 252

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Dennis Mahoney
News Editor
The Columbus Dispatch
34 S. Third St.
Columbus, OH 43215

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, John Glenn and the Right to Work --
Election Day Preview

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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Ken Canfield
Executive News Editor
Dayton Daily News
45 S. & Ludlow St.
Dayton, OH 45401

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, John Glenn and the Right to Work --
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92552 208 10 02

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Thomas Walton
Editor
The Blade
541 Superior Ave.
Toledo, OH 43660

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, John Glenn and the Right to Work --
Election Day Preview

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Election Day 1992 is almost here. I'd like to help you make your Election Day reporting as complete as you can. So take a look at the Election '92 materials I've enclosed. Call me for the FREE Special Report, and, if you like, an interview with a Committee representative.

Summary:

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On Election Night a National Right to Work Committee spokesman can provide expert commentary on the election results, what happened and why, and what those results will mean for the working people of Ohio.

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Plus, I'd like to send you the free report of how much money union PAC's have given federal candidates in 1992.

02521 205 40 00

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. John F. Grim
News Editor
The Morning Call
101 N. 6th St.
P.O. Box 1260
Allentown, PA 18105

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Lynn Yeakel and the Right to Work --
Election Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and U.S. Senate candidate Lynn Yeakel.

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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Larry McMullen
News Columnist
The Philadelphia Daily News
400 N. Broad St.
Philadelphia, PA 19101

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Lynn Yeakel and the Right to Work --
Election Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for
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00527 207 10 02

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Maxwell E. P. King
News Editor
The Philadelphia Inquirer
400 N. Broad St.
Philadelphia, PA 19103

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Lynn Yeakel and the Right to Work --
Election Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for
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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. John G. Craig, Jr.
Editor
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette
50 Blvd. of the Allies
Pittsburgh, PA 15222

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Lynn Yeakel and the Right to Work --
Election Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for
Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and U.S. Senate candidate Lynn
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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Mike Bodura
News Editor
The Pittsburgh Press
34 Blvd. of the Allies
Pittsburgh, PA 15230

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Lynn Yeakel and the Right to Work --
Election Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and U.S. Senate candidate Lynn Yeakel.

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Summary:

Will Organized Labor buy Bill Clinton the Presidency and Lynn Yeakel Pennsylvania's Senate seat?

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Plus, I'd like to send you the free report of how much money union PAC's have given federal candidates in 1992.

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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. James E. Shelledy
Editor
The Salt Lake Tribune
400 Tribune Building
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Wayne Owens and the Right to Work --
Election Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for
Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and U.S. Senate candidate Wayne
Owens.

What will a big win for Gov. Clinton and Rep. Owens on
Nov. 3 mean for Utah citizens and America? That's the story I
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Summary:

Will Organized Labor buy Bill Clinton the Presidency and Wayne Owens Utah's Senate seat?

On Election Night a National Right to Work Committee spokesman can provide expert commentary on the election results, what happened and why, and what those results will mean for the working people of Utah.

We speak for the independent workers. Call me at 800-325-7892 -- I'll be happy to arrange an interview.

Plus, I'd like to send you the free report of how much money union PAC's have given federal candidates in 1992.

8552 204 707 03

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Carl Schwartz
News Editor
The Milwaukee Journal
P.O. Box 661
Milwaukee, WI 53201

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Russ Feingold and the Right to Work --
Election Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for
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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Robert Friday
News Editor
The Milwaukee Sentinel
918 N. 4th St.
P.O. Box 371
Milwaukee, WI 53201

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
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RE: Bill Clinton, Russ Feingold and the Right to Work --
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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Gil Thelen
Exec. Editor
The State
P.O. Box 1333
Columbia, SC 29202

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Fritz Hollings and the Right to Work --
Election Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and U.S. Senate candidate Fritz Hollings.

What will a big win for Gov. Clinton and Sen. Hollings on Nov. 3 mean for South Carolina citizens and America? That's the story I hope I can help you with.

I'd like to provide you an Election Night interview with a National Right to Work Committee spokesman who will discuss the impact Clinton and Hollings victories will have in Washington next year. Just call me at 800-325-7892.

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Summary:

Will Organized Labor buy Bill Clinton the Presidency and Fritz Hollings South Carolina's Senate seat?

On Election Night a National Right to Work Committee spokesman can provide expert commentary on the election results, what happened and why, and what those results will mean for the working people of South Carolina.

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1992 NOV 10 02

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Charles Able
News Editor
Rocky Mountain News
400 W. Colfax Ave.
Denver, CO 80204

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Ben Nighthorse Campbell and the Right to
Work -- Election Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for
Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and U.S. Senate candidate Ben
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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Gil Spencer
News Editor
The Denver Post
1560 Broadway
Denver, CO 80202

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Ben Nighthorse Campbell and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and U.S. Senate candidate Ben Nighthorse Campbell.

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1992-11-10 10:07 AM

October 23, 1992

TO: Miss Maureen West
News Editor
The Arizona Republic
120 E. Van Buren St.
Phoenix, AZ 85004

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for
Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and Democratic candidates for the
U.S. House and Senate.

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*** The Committee's Special Soft Money News
Briefing containing an analysis of the impact
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201042972595

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Marian Prokop
News Editor
The Hartford Courant
285 Broad St.
Hartford, CT 06115-2510

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

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201043072596

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Jon Zaimes
Day News Editor
The News Journal
P.O. Box 15505
Wilmington, DE 19850

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

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October 23, 1992

TO: Miss Wendy Ross
News Editor
The Washington Post
1150 15th St., N.W.
Washington, DC 20071

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
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Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and Democratic candidates for the
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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. John H. Lyst
News Editor
The Indianapolis Star
307 N. Pennsylvania St.
Indianapolis, IN 46204

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

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October 23, 1992

TO: Ms. Geneva Overholser
Editor
The Des Moines Register
715 Locust St.
P.O. Box 957
Des Moines, IA 50304

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Gary Graham
News Editor
The Wichita Eagle
825 E. Douglas Ave.
Box 820
Wichita, KS 67201

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Jerry Wakefield
News Editor
Lexington Herald-Leader
100 Midland Avenue
Lexington, KY 40508-1999

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. David Hawpe
News Editor
The Courier-Journal
525 W. Broadway
Louisville, KY 40202

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
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NOV 04 1992

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Jim Amoss
News Editor
The Times-Picayune
3800 Howard Ave.
New Orleans, LA 70140

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
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RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
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2010047972004

October 23, 1992

TO: Ms. Kathryn Christensen
News Editor
The Sun
Calvert & Centre Sts.
Baltimore, MD 21278

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
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20 04 297 2492

October 23, 1992

TO: Ms. Patricia Fanning
News Editor
The Evening Sun
Calvert and Centre Sts.
Baltimore, MD 21278

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
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RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
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2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. John S. Driscoll
News Editor
The Boston Globe
135 Morrissey Blvd.
Boston, MA 02107

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Kenneth A. Chandler
News Editor
Boston Herald
One Herald Square
Boston, MA 02106

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Steven Nanton
News Editor
Union-News
1860 Main St.
Springfield, MA 01102

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Lee Merkel
News Editor
Telegram & Gazette
Box 15012
Worcester, MA 01615-0012

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Alex Cruden
Exec. News Editor
Detroit Free Press
321 W. Lafayette Blvd.
Detroit, MI 48231

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
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1992 OCT 26 11 20 04 397 2611

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. James L. Gatti
News Editor
The Detroit News
615 Lafayette Blvd.
Detroit, MI 48226

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Tim McGuire
News Editor
Star Tribune
425 Portland Ave.
Minneapolis, MN 55488

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
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RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Mike Peluso
News Editor
St. Paul Pioneer Press
345 Cedar St.
St. Paul, MN 55101

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
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RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
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20.01.397 25.10.92

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Larry Lough
News Editor
World-Herald
World-Herald Square
Omaha, NE 68102

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for
Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and Democratic candidates for the
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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Bill Smith
News Editor
Albuquerque Journal
7777 Jefferson NE
P. O. Drawer JT (87103)
Albuquerque, NM 87109

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and Democratic candidates for the U.S. House and Senate.

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October 23, 1992

TO: Ms. Vivian Waixel
Chief News Editor
The Record
150 River Street
Hackensack, NJ 07602

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Frederick J. Kerr, Jr.
News Editor
Asbury Park Press
3601 Hwy. 66
P.O. Box 1550
Neptune, NJ 07754-1550

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. John Neville
News Editor
The Buffalo News
1 News Plaza
P.O. Box 100
Buffalo, NY 14240

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Howard Schneider
News Editor
Newsday
235 Pinelawn Road
Melville, NY 11747

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Robert L. Bartley
News Editor
The Wall Street Journal
Dow Jones & Co., Inc.
200 Liberty St.
New York, NY 10281

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. William Borders
News Editor
The New York Times
229 W. 43rd Street
New York, NY 10036

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

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2004.04.29.2624

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Jerry Nachman
News Editor
New York Post
210 South St.
New York, NY 10002

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Jim Willse
News Editor
New York Daily News
220 E. 42nd St., Suite 817
New York, NY 10017

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Mike Ryan
News Editor
Democrat & Chronicle
55 Exchange Blvd.
Rochester, NY 14614-2001

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

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2025 OCT 23 10 02

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Don Shockey
News Editor
The Daily Oklahoman
9000 N. Broadway
P.O. Box 25125
Oklahoma City, OK 73125

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Ken Neal
Assoc. Editor
Tulsa World
315 S. Boulder Ave.
Tulsa, OK 74102

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. William Hilliard
News Editor
The Oregonian
1320 S.W. Broadway
Portland, OR 97201

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. James V. Wyman
Executive Editor
The Providence Journal
75 Fountain St.
Providence, RI 02902

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
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RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
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2004.04.30.307.2531

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Jess Bunn
News Editor
The Commercial Appeal
495 Union Ave.
Memphis, TN 38103

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

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2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

October 23, 1992

TO: Ms. Beverly Winston
News Editor
The Tennessean
1100 Broadway
Nashville, TN 37203

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
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October 23, 1992

TO: Ms. Maggie Balough
Editor
Austin American-Statesman
305 S. Congress
P.O. Box 670-78767
Austin, TX 78704

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Rick Barrick
News Editor
The Dallas Morning News
Communications Center
P.O. Box 655237
Dallas, TX 75265

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Lance Murray
News Editor
Fort Worth Star-Telegram
P.O. Box 1870
Fort Worth, TX 76101

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

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9

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Tony Pederson
News Editor
Houston Chronicle
801 Texas St.
Houston, TX 77002

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for
Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and Democratic candidates for the
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October 23, 1992

TO: Miss Karen Weintraub
News Editor
The Houston Post
4747 Southwest Freeway
P.O. Box 4747
Houston, TX 77210-4747

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
Day Preview

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2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Craig Kibler
News Editor
Express-News
Ave. E & 3rd St.
P.O. Box 2171-7297
San Antonio, TX 78205

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

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20 04 397 2539

October 23, 1992

TO: Ms. Mary Ann Horne
Executive News Editor
San Antonio Light
McCullough & Broadway
P.O. Box 161
San Antonio, TX 78291

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
Day Preview

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01587 205 40 02

October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Peter Prichard
Editor
USA Today
1000 Wilson Blvd.
Arlington, VA 22229

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
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11/23/92 10:00 AM

October 23, 1992

TO: Ms. Pamela Smith Radden
News Editor
The Virginian-Pilot
150 W. Brambleton Ave.
Norfolk, VA 23510

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
Day Preview

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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Robert Diehl
News Editor
Richmond Times-Dispatch
333 E. Grace Street
Richmond, VA 23219

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
Day Preview

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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Mike Stanton
News Editor
The Seattle Times
Fairview Ave. N & John
P.O. Box 70
Seattle, WA 98111

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. Paul McElroy
News Editor
Seattle Post-Intelligencer
101 Elliott Ave.
P.O. Box 1909
Seattle, WA 98119-4220

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

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October 23, 1992

TO: Mr. John D. Komen
Editor
The Morning News Tribune
1950 S. State Street
P.O. Box 11000
Tacoma, WA 98411

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and Democratic candidates for the U.S. House and Senate.

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In your election coverage, I hope you'll ask one important question:

What explains this historic turnaround for the Democratic Party?

There are several reasons, but a big one is the massive financial support Big Labor's political machine gave its candidates.

For example, did you know that in the 1992 election cycle, the union machine is funnelling into political campaigns a record \$440 million in both direct contributions and soft money?

That's something the enclosed Soft Money News Briefing lays out in detail -- and I have a lot more material I can give you.

Give me a call at 800-325-7892. I'll send out the complete report as soon as I hear from you.

As I mentioned, I or another spokesman for the National Right to Work Committee can discuss what laws will pass or fail in Congress as a result of these elections. Where will the battle lines be drawn on compulsory unionism next year?

Election Day 1992 is almost here. I'd like to help you make your Election Day reporting as complete as you can. So take a look at the Election '92 materials I've enclosed. Call me for the FREE Special Report, and, if you like, an interview with a Committee representative.

Summary:

Will Organized Labor buy Bill Clinton the Presidency and finance a Democratic landslide in the House and Senate?

On Election Night a National Right to Work Committee spokesman can provide expert commentary on the election results, what happened and why, and what those results will mean for the working people of America.

We speak for the independent workers. Call me at 800-325-7892 -- I'll be happy to arrange an interview.

Plus, I'd like to send you the free report of how much money union PAC's have given federal candidates in 1992.

National Right to Work Committee

ADVISORY

8001 Braddock Road • Springfield, Virginia 22160 • Tel. (703) 321-9820

2007 NOV 10 02

1992 ELECTION PREVIEW

A National Right to Work Committee Election Snapshot

Overview. A spate of retirements and primary defeats have created a golden opportunity for Big Labor to add to its political power in the U.S. Senate. Candidates bankrolled by the union money machine may ride the Clinton tidal wave to victory in November.

When the last returns are in on Election Night, the Democrats may end up controlling 60 -- and perhaps more -- U.S. Senate seats. Enough to cut off a filibuster and approaching the majority needed to override a presidential veto.

That means pro-Right to Work forces in the Senate will face a difficult battle derailing any of Bill Clinton's expected union-label legislation.

Where Big Labor-backed Candidates are Favored:

California. Rep. Barbara Boxer, financed with \$178,100 from the union-boss political machine, is facing a strong challenge from T.V. commentator Bruce Herschenson. This race will be close, but if Boxer pulls it off, it will be Organized Labor that pulls her through.

Colorado. To replace the retiring Timothy Wirth, Coloradans have the choice between pro-Right to Work Terry Considine, and forced-unionism advocate Rep. Ben Nighthorse Campbell. Heavy backing from Organized Labor has given Campbell the lead in this race.

Illinois. Scandals may deny Carol Moseley Braun this seat, but support from Illinois' huge AFL-CIO and teachers union political apparatus give her a strong edge in the polls.

Likely Big Labor Pick-ups:

Idaho. In Right to Work Idaho, Boise Mayor Dirk Kempthorne's embrace of Right to Work should give him the edge over Rep. Richard Stallings, who has a legislative paper trail indicting him as a Big Labor tool. But this is a seat the Democrats and their Big Labor patrons feel they can take, so look for heavy contributions from the union political machine.

New Hampshire. In the race to succeed pro-Right to Work Warren Rudman, Judd Gregg has a narrow edge over John Rauh. Rauh has the support of the AFL-CIO, while Gregg's past hostility to Right to Work has drawn heavy voter protests in this pro-freedom

state. Too close to call.

Utah. Robert Bennett's forthright endorsement of Right to Work may enable him to overcome a nationwide Big Labor landslide. Rep. Wayne Owens' support for forced unionism is unpopular in this Right to Work state.

Wisconsin. Bob Kasten is trailing in the polls, behind "Paul Wellstone Democrat" Russ Feingold. Kasten hasn't enunciated 100% support for Right to Work, while Feingold has rallied his coalition. Kasten appears to be in deep trouble.

Possible Upsets:

Ohio. John Glenn definitely has the Right Stuff as far as the union bosses are concerned. The union bosses are going all out to protect the sponsor of the postal union bosses' bill to repeal the federal Hatch Act. Challenger Michael DeWine is waging a strong, skillful campaign, but has refused to support Right to Work. Too close to call.

North Carolina. Senator Terry Sanford is supposedly very vulnerable this year. Big Labor is trying its best to keep him in the Senate, and their money, both direct and in the form of soft contributions, might be enough to make the difference in the race. But this Right to Work state may yet reject this advocate of forced unionism in favor of Lauch Faircloth, a strong supporter of voluntary unionism.

South Carolina. The junior Senator from Right to Work South Carolina, Fritz Hollings, has begun voting with, and taking money from, Organized Labor interests. And now he's facing a stiffer than expected re-election fight. If Hollings retains the seat, it will be because of the anti-Bush vote and Big Labor backing.

Alaska. Frank Murkowski is facing a surprisingly strong challenge this year. Murkowski normally votes to protect the Right to Work, but during the campaign has distanced himself from the issue. Challenger Tony Smith enjoys enthusiastic backing and tens of thousands in forced dues from union elites.

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BIG LABOR "SOFT MONEY"
The Invisible Hand in American Politics

If Bill Clinton and the Democratic candidates for the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives win big on November 3, 1992, a major reason will be the massive, in-kind "soft money" Organized Labor is spending on behalf of their hand-picked candidates.

While union PACs this year are expected to invest between \$35-40 million on federal candidates who will support Big Labor's agenda, union officials will spend a vastly larger sum in so-called "soft money."*

In 1976, Victor Riesel, the noted labor columnist and expert, estimated that the amount of "in-kind" union political spending, "soft money," was \$100 million, ten times the reported, on-the-record, \$10 million given to federal candidates that year.

Just how is "soft money" spent to buy elections?

These covert expenditures pay the salaries of union staff members who serve as full-time "volunteers" on selected campaigns. They also pay for phone banks, "get-out-the-vote" voter registration drives, door-to-door campaigning, and many other activities manned by paid and unpaid "volunteers."

Estimating 10 dollars in "soft money" for every dollar in reported union contributions, Big Labor will probably spend between \$350 and \$400 million this year to secure a president and Congress to its liking. If anything, this is an extremely conservative estimate, especially when you consider the following:

Organized Labor's huge staff -- on loan till Election Day

According to union payroll forms for the reporting year 1987, labor unions spend \$2.4 billion per year on union salaries and benefits. This is equal to \$9.1 million per working day.

But if only one-third of these staff members (\$3.1 million) spent just 90 days working for candidates during an election cycle, that represents an in-kind "soft money" expenditure of \$270 million for manpower costs alone. The actual amount is likely to be significantly greater.

Union treasuries provide seed money

According to the Los Angeles Times, Nov. 12, 1991, "Labor put up seed money to start Wofford's campaign for the Senate."

* Most of this is illegally spent in violation of the U.S. Supreme Court's Beck decision. The federal government has taken almost no steps to stop them.

On Sept. 25, 1990, The Wall Street Journal reported that "Some 45 unions, including auto, steel, and communications workers, teachers and letter carriers, contributed over half of \$5 million raised for the Democrats' five-year 'Project 500'..."

Turning out volunteers -- paid and unpaid

"The steelworkers put 52 union people to work full time for [Wofford], and they were joined by activists from other unions." -- Los Angeles Times, Nov. 12, 1991, Harry Bernstein column.

"...[M]any of the members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and other top union officers will be out at jobsites to lead the effort. Council members involved in the election campaign have been asked by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland to take a direct role in 'battleground states' where they have substantial membership." -- Dubuque Leader, Nov. 4, 1988.

Labor management experts know that organizing strikes and negotiations crawls to a halt during the fall of each election year, because union "organizers" are out "volunteering" full time.

A nationwide phone network -- Value? Priceless!

"As of October 1, no less than 60 International staff and council staff members were assigned to work full-time in 56 campaigns for U.S. Representatives. [114] AFSCME phone banks, an aggregate of 1,500 phones, were generating more than one million calls per week." -- Public Employee, June 1984.

"The unions in the A.F.L.-C.I.O. have mounted an impressive state effort in Alabama. With 16 phone banks across the state, the unions have 107 paid workers making thousands of calls to identify Mr. Mondale's labor supporters and turn them out at the polls." -- The New York Times, March 9, 1984.

Murray Seegar, the AFL-CIO's information director said in the National Journal, March 15, 1986, that the "'Labor federation has no estimate of its own [soft money contributions]...'

"'If you have a telephone bank, all done by volunteers, say, 25 people calling for four hours, how much is it worth?

"'Is it the minimum wage, is it what they would be earning if they were stringing electrical cable somewhere...? There is no way to value it.'"

There is no question that "soft money" represents an enormous financial contribution to any campaign, which can yield enormous dividends on election night. Union-boss "volunteers," phone banks, door-to-door campaigning and other "soft money" contributions usually provide the margin of victory in a competitive race.

EDITORIAL REPLY

FROM:

TO: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs
National Right to Work Committee
8001 Braddock Road, Suite 500
Springfield, Virginia 22160

(800)325-7892 or (703)321-9820

— YES, I would like to interview
a National Right to Work
Committee representative as
part of our Election Night
coverage.

— YES, I would like a free copy
of the Committee's Special
Report on Organized Labor
Money in the 1992 Election.

TO RECEIVE THE REQUESTED INFORMATION, PLEASE
RETURN BY OCTOBER 28 OR CALL (800)325-7892.

201043072053

National Right to Work Committee

ADVISORY

8001 Braddock Road • Springfield, Virginia 22160 • Tel. (703) 321-9820

October 29, 1992

Thanks for the coverage on Labor Day -- can we set up an interview for Election Night or thereafter to discuss what results mean? Give me a call

TO: Mr. Mel Steninger
Editor
Elko Daily Free Press
3720 Idaho St.
Elko, NV 89801

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Harry Reid and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and U.S. Senate candidate Harry Reid.

What will a big win for Gov. Clinton and Sen. Reid on Nov. 3 mean for Nevada citizens and America? That's the story I hope I can help you with.

I'd like to provide you an Election Night interview with a National Right to Work Committee spokesman who will discuss the impact Clinton and Reid victories would have in Washington next year. Just call me at 800-325-7892.

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2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Guest Editorial...

The Labor in Labor Day doesn't refer to Big Labor

3122

Reed Larson

For more than two centuries the United States has held forth the promise of liberty and justice for all.

Yet today, millions of Americans are denied liberty and justice by the tyranny of compulsory unionism.

Like a malignancy, the evil of compulsory unionism spreads like a cancer — infecting our economy, corrupting our politics, weakening our individual freedom.

Federal law grants union bosses immense coercive powers over millions of American workers.

A worker who, for any reason, doesn't want to pay tribute to the union elite often faces a hard choice: pay the dues or be fired.

This pipeline into the wallets of captive workers hand union officials a financial power base unrivaled by any private organization.

And they use that power to extend their economic and political hegemony nationwide.

Who is this aging gerontocracy that presumes to speak for all American workers?

They are a privileged elite, tainted by decades of violence and corruption who even with the full weight of the federal government behind them have been able to "persuade" only 16 percent of the U.S. work force to accept their "representation."

These union bosses have no right to call themselves labor "leaders."

The union elites no more speak for workers than fleas steer a dog.

Because union barons can confiscate more in workers' wages at will to fill their political war chests, the union elite's claim to be "in decline" is nonsense.

Union treasuries are fatter than ever, a study by James T. Bennett of George Mason University proved.

The treasuries bulge with nearly \$12 billion annually and support a \$9 million daily political payroll.

And union bosses illegally funnel an estimated \$350-400 million in workers' forced union dues into politics to elect their hand-picked politicians.

Union officials are defying the Supreme Court's 1988 landmark Beck decision, which declared forced dues for politics illegal.

This unreported "soft money" funds nuts-and-bolts activities such as paid, full-time campaign "volunteers," phone banks, car pools, "get-out-the-vote" drives and selective voter registration drives.

Those politicians who ride to victory on this tidal wave of union machine cash are willing and eager to do the bidding of union lobbyists.

So union politicians reign as kings of Capitol Hill.

Consider two Big Labor-backed bills now before the United States Congress which have nearly been enacted, despite opposition from the 75 percent of Americans who support the Right to Work.

✓ The Pushbutton Strike bill (S. 55/H.R. 5)

Continued ...

Continued from previous pg.

which would allow union bosses to fire workers who defy strike orders. The Ted Kennedy Strike bill is only three votes from being passed by the U.S. Senate, after sailing through the U.S. House.

✓ Hatch Act Repeal bill (S. 914), which would nullify a 52-year-old statute protecting 2.9 million federal employees and countless private citizens from union-boss political coercion. Big Labor's Hatch Act Repeal came within two votes of becoming law (over a presidential veto) in 1990. And this year, National Association of Letter Carriers lobbyist George Gould is bragging "we're going to repeal the Hatch Act."

And consider also that Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton has pledged to give Big Labor what it wants in return for its backing.

He has trumpeted his state's Right to Work law in the past, but now that he's running for president, Clinton supports the destruction of all state right to work laws.

And President Bush is so fearful of the union bosses' political might that he has vacillated between confrontation and appeasement of Big Labor power.

In state after state, freedom-loving Americans are fighting back against the tyranny of compulsory unionism.

In 21 states, citizens have enacted right to work laws restoring to workers the freedom to choose whether to pay union dues.

Right to work laws "bust" the coercive grip union bosses now have on workers' paychecks and workers' lives.

Right to work laws don't "bust" voluntary unions.

And right to work laws are a boon to any state's economy.

The freedom and productivity right to work laws encourage means more jobs, more growth, lower inflation and higher real standard of living.

Urban families in right to work states enjoy \$1,377 more real purchasing power because of a lower cost of living in right to work states, according to respected economist James T. Bennett.

And, because union label politicians love to hike taxes, right to work states have lower taxes than states in which Big Labor reigns supreme.

As we celebrate Labor Day 1992 and honor America's working men and women, let us remember that millions of our fellow Americans are being denied the fundamental right to work without having to pay a union boss for the privilege.

And all Americans pay the price in a weaker, less competitive economy, higher taxes and inflation.

So let's enact a National Right to Work law and set America free from the bonds of compulsory unionism — forever.

Larson is president of the National Right to Work Committee, a 1.7 million member citizens' coalition, dedicated to the principle that every individual must have the right, but must never be compelled, to join a labor union.

20.04.97.2555

National Right to Work Committee **ADVISORY**

8001 Braddock Road • Springfield, Virginia 22160 • Tel. (703) 321-9820

October 29, 1992

TO: Mr. Bill Bregar
Plastics News
1725 Merriman Road
Akron OH 44313

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, John Glenn and the Right to Work --
Election Day Preview

Thanks for your coverage earlier this year - Perhaps we can do something on what the Election means for the Plastics industry? Give me a call - MWF 10/29

20 04 205 265

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(The fact-filled report was too thick to enclose with this letter. To get your free copy, just return the enclosed reply or better yet call me at 800-325-7892).

SPECIAL REPORT

Right-to-work laws a factor to consider

By Bill Bregar 3182
PLASTICS NEWS STAFF

In a strict courtroom sense, "right-to-work" laws make it illegal to require union membership as a condition of employment.

To organized labor, right to work means "right to work for less pay." To advocates such as the National Right to Work Committee, it means "the individual's right against forced unionism from big labor."

To a plastics company looking for a plant site, it means yet an-

other factor in the decision-making process.

Twenty-one states have passed right-to-work laws. That number has stayed about the same for more than 20 years. In New Hampshire, organized labor defeated right-to-work legislation in February.

Right-to-work laws do not guarantee a union-free plant. But they remove a key union reward for organizing new plants—more members and more income—and weaken collective-bargaining clout.

Right-to-work states include some of the fastest-growing parts of the country, such as the Carolinas, Florida, Nevada and Iowa. The head of German carmaker Bayerische Motoren Werke AG, which plans to build a \$400 million plant in historically anti-union

South Carolina, has vowed to keep the plant union-free.

But IG Metall, the industrial union that represents German autoworkers and engineers, has vowed to help United Auto Workers organize the proposed BMW plant, according to *Automotive News*, a sister publication of *Plastics News*. IG Metall once helped UAW organize a Freightliner Corp. plant in North Carolina.

Corporate labor lawyer Richard H. Wessels of St. Charles, Ill., said companies often investigate cities' labor climates.

But Iowa consultant Clark said unionization is not a major factor in site selection: "If a company has the appropriate management philosophy, it doesn't matter if the state is right-to-work. They'll know how to manage people and can keep the union out."

RIGHT-TO-WORK STATES

20 09 1992 2055

National Right to Work Committee ● **ADVISORY**

8001 Braddock Road ● Springfield, Virginia 22160 ● Tel. (703) 321-9820

October 29, 1992

Thanks for your coverage earlier this year. Can we set up an interview for early on Election Night, to discuss what the results mean? Give me a call - WSJ 10/29

TO: Mr. Tom Huddleston
Editorial Page Editor
The Alliance Times-Herald
114 E. 4th Street
Alliance, NE 69301

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election Day Preview

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2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Forced Unionism — The Poisoned Apple In America's Schools

By REED LARSON

There is perhaps no more hopeful enterprise than going back to school.

Teachers and administrators look forward to a new crop of students. Parents anticipate the new school year with a sigh of relief after a long summer — with fresh ambitions for their children. Students, while dreading the end of summervacation, at least hope that this year will add to the achievements and overcome the disappointments of years past.

But waiting in the classroom is the shiny, venomous apple of forced unionism — courtesy of the union bosses.

Chieftains of the two big teacher unions — the National Education Association (NEA) and the American Federation of Teachers (AFT), who already control more than 75 percent of America's educators — are seeking to extend their reign of "services" over even more teachers this fall.

The union bosses claim to act in the teachers' and the community's best interests.

But a close look at the coercive powers they demand — and the bare-knuckled methodology they use to get them — tells a different story.

In 34 states, teacher-union kingpins have employed their massive political machine to steamroll state legislators into mandating monopoly bargaining

power — granting teacher unions absolute control over teachers. Then, after seizing these coercive powers, the same union elite demands teachers pay to be controlled.

In 21 states, teacher-union bosses have succeeded in forcing all teachers, union and nonunion, to pay union dues — or be fired.

In Worthington, Ohio, physical education teacher Gerald Baker was forced to abandon his 21-year teaching career when he objected to NEA union bosses' demand that he fund their machine.

And Charlotte Sciambi, a 13-year veteran of California schools, who was honored as the state's best "Foreign Language Teacher of the Year" in 1983, was fined for refusing to pay union dues. She resigned rather than be "reduced to playing the role of a beggar at the (NEA) union's back door."

These are just two of the thousands of good, hard-to-come-by teachers lost to American education forever due to NEA and AFT coercion.

Monopoly bargaining prevents teachers from negotiating for themselves — on the basis of their job performance. Instead, union "representatives" lump all teachers together, and everybody gets the same package — good teachers and bad.

And what do union "negotiators" seek? Not more wages or better working conditions, and certainly not more money and materials for students.

Instead, they work to build a coercive trade union empire that forces teachers to become cogs in the machine, and shortchanges America's children.

Big Labor control of education — not education itself — is the union bosses' priority.

Teacher-union barons arrogantly wield that coercive power and trample anybody who gets in their way.

Teacher-union kingpins constantly demonstrate their storm trooper mentality.

"We are the biggest potential striking force in this country and we are determined to control the direction of education," NEA official Catherine Barrett boasted in 1972.

And Mary Futrell, the NEA president from 1981-1989, admits: "Instruction and professional development have been on the back burner for us, compared with political action."

Twenty years after Barrett's remark, the NEA controls education in most of the country.

When teachers are not forced out on politically motivated strikes, or coerced into union "organizing," and are actually in the classroom, they are told by the NEA exactly what they can teach.

The NEA and AFT, wedded to the radical left wing of the Democratic party, dictate required curricula right from the top.

Millions of dollars in teachers' forced dues are employed to build political armies unequalled by any other interest group.

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The NEA pays 1,500 field sol-
diers an average of \$72,000 (more
than double the typical teacher's
salary) to install Big Labor puppet
politicians, for the sole purpose of
implementing more forced-dues
powers for the NEA hierarchy.

Their battalion makes up per-
haps the largest political army ever
developed in the United States,
dwarfing the combined forces and
budgets of the Democratic and
Republican National Committees.

Yet in a poll commissioned by
the NEA's own subsidiary, the
Michigan Education Association
(MEA), 75 percent of teachers said
they don't want their union in-
volved in politics, and nearly 70
percent said they don't agree with
the NEA's radical political agenda.

But NEA bosses force their
politics on teachers, students, and
families across the nation.

After lending massive support
to failed presidential candidates
Walter Mondale and Michael
Dukakis, this year the teacher-
union chieftains are confident they
have found a winner in Arkansas
Governor Bill Clinton.

Clinton cravenly abandoned his
former support for education re-
form and, at the NEA convention
in July, toed the NEA line on issue
after issue.

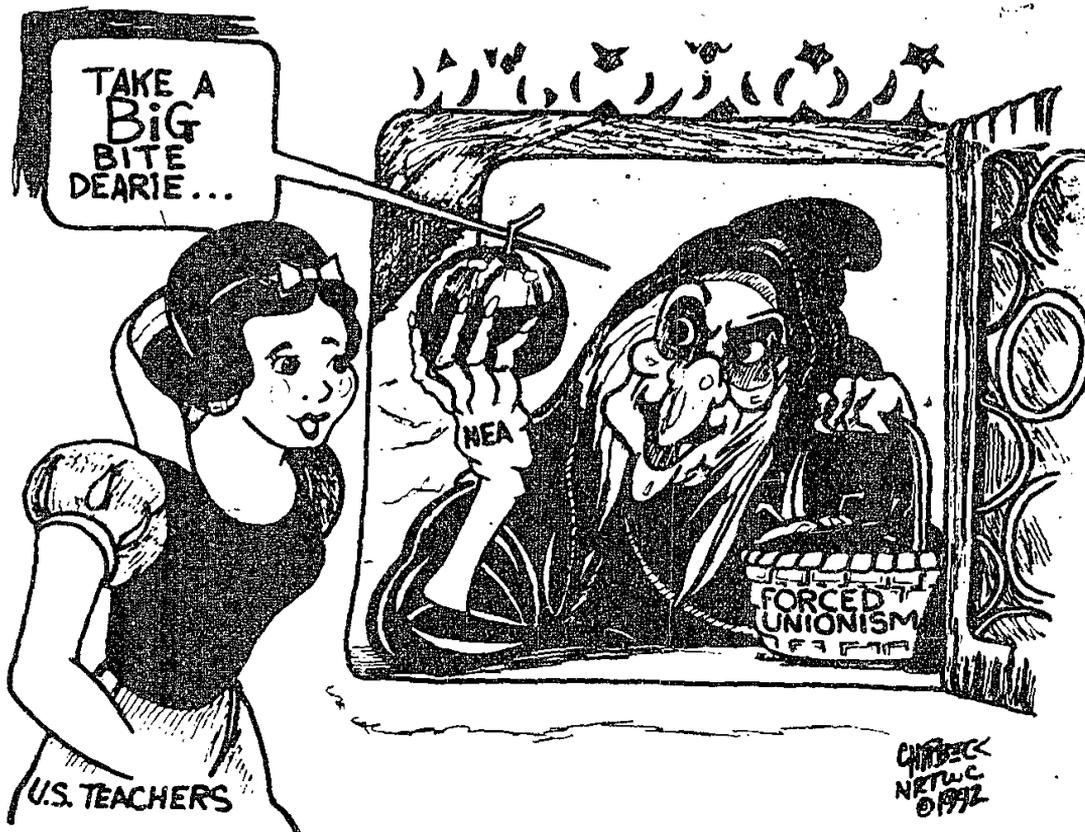
This fall, when bells echo in the
barren halls of the schools of the
union czars have shut down with
strikes in their quest for more
power, and your local teacher-as-
sociation kingpin appears on the 6
o'clock news shedding crocodile
tears over kids hurt by the "un-
fortunate" strike, remember
American Federation of Teachers

President Al Shanker's infamous
remark to the *Meridian (Miss.) Star*
in 1985:

"When school children start
paying union dues, that's when I'll
start representing the interest of
school children."

And think about whose inter-
ests the NEA and AFT bosses re-
ally have at heart.

(Editor's note: Reed Larson is
president of the National Right to
Work Committee, a 1.7 million-
member coalition of Americans
opposed to all forms of compulsory
unionism.)



National Right to Work Committee **ADVISORY**

8001 Braddock Road • Springfield, Virginia 22160 • Tel. (703) 321-9820

October 29, 1992

TO: Mr. Phil Kent
Editorial Page Editor
The Augusta Chronicle
725 Broad Street
Augusta, GA 30913

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Wyche Fowler and the Right to Work --
Election Day Preview

*Dear Phil:
Thanks for all
the good coverage you
give this issue. Do you want to
set up an interview for
Election Night for
the next day?
Give
me a
call
- mlf*

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2010 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

QUEST COLUMN

It's time to blow the cover

on Big Labor spending

(Editor's note: The author, Reed Larson, is president of the National Right to Work Legal Defense Foundation.)

HOSPITAL WORKERS Union boss Dennis Rivera just let 47 million cats out of the bag.

"The labor movement put \$47 million into the candidates for the Democratic party," he admitted during CBS's coverage of the Democratic convention. That's \$47 million on the presidential campaign alone, and doesn't count the congressional primaries already held, or the upcoming fall contests between George Bush and Bill Clinton and between hundreds of congressional candidates.

While union boss Rivera says Big Labor has pumped \$47 million into the campaigns of its favorite politicians, the Federal Election Commission reports only \$10 million in union PAC donations. Why the difference in amounts? The answer lies in the unreported, forced-dues soft money Big Labor spends every election cycle.

Only a few years ago, in its own newsletter, the Steelworkers union hierarchy advised local chiefs that "local treasury money" — most of which is seized from 15 million working Amer-

icans as a condition of employment, — can be used to finance "mailings supporting or opposing candidates, phone banks, precinct visits, voter registration and get-out-the-vote drives."

And when the votes are counted, these in-kind operations translate into big muscle in all branches of our government.

Former union shop steward Harry Beck has given us a glimpse at the source of these millions. He resigned from the Communication Workers of America (CWA) union after it underwrote political causes he couldn't stomach. But the CWA union hierarchy still forced him to pay the same full dues as members.

WITH THE HELP of attorneys from the National Right to Work Legal Defense Foundation, Mr. Beck challenged this abuse of his freedom of speech. And as Foundation attorneys navigated his case through the federal courts, an examination of the union's books revealed that CWA officials spent 79 percent of his forced dues on political and other activities unrelated to collective bargaining.

Finally, in 1988, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled this misspending a violation of Mr. Beck's rights and ordered union officials nationwide to stop billing forced-dues payers for political and other non-bargaining activities.

Mr. Beck finally got his 79 percent refund of misspent forced dues. But to assert the rights won for them by Foundation attorneys, workers must start where Mr. Beck started in 1976. First, workers must discover the truth behind union-boss-dictated contracts requiring "membership in good standing" — something the Supreme Court declared illegal nearly 30 years ago. Then, they must wade through a

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half-hearted disclosure where, for example, Machinist Union officials describe their spending with vague phrases such as "community services," "human rights" or "special projects."

It's no wonder, then, that AFL-CIO officials reacted so hysterically to recently proposed Labor Department rules that could force them to explain precisely how much they spend on their political phone banks, door-to-door canvasses and other in-kind politics.

If the new rules are approved, the AFL-CIO complains, many of its local chiefs would actually have to hire their own accountants to come up with better explanations of their activities besides "special projects."

IT IS FAR PAST time for Big Labor's cover-up to be blown. The Labor Department should swiftly approve its proposed regulations and lead employees out of the dark as they prepare to elect their president and congressmen.

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

National Right to Work Committee

ADVISORY

8001 Braddock Road • Springfield, Virginia 22160 • Tel. (703) 321-9820

October 29, 1992

*Dear Ms. Washington:
Hope you'll pass on to
appropriate person -- we'd
like to help w/ your Election
coverage -- mff
1/29/92*

TO: Ms. Shirley Washington
WAGA-TV Channel 5
1551 Briarcliff Road, NE
Atlanta, GA 30306

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Wyche Fowler and the Right to Work --
Election Day Preview

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In your election coverage, I hope you'll ask one important question:

What explains this historic turnaround for the Democratic Party?

There are several reasons, but a big one is the massive financial support Big Labor's political machine gave its candidates.

For example, did you know that in the 1992 election cycle, the union machine is funnelling into political campaigns a record \$440 million in both direct contributions and soft money?

That's something the enclosed Soft Money News Briefing lays out in detail -- and I have a lot more material I can give you.

Give me a call at 800-325-7892. I'll send out the complete report as soon as I hear from you.

As I mentioned, I or another spokesman for the National Right to Work Committee can discuss what laws will pass or fail in Congress as a result of these elections. Where will the battle lines be drawn on compulsory unionism next year?

Election Day 1992 is almost here. I'd like to help you make your Election Day reporting as complete as you can. So take a look at the Election '92 materials I've enclosed. Call me for the FREE Special Report, and, if you like, an interview with a Committee representative.

Summary:

Will Organized Labor buy Bill Clinton the Presidency and Wyche Fowler Georgia's Senate seat?

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2000 NOV 10 03

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TO: Mr. Paul Fedorchak
Editor
Daily Reporter
22 W. New Road
Greenfield, IN 46140

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

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INFORMATION SERVICES

October 29, 1992

TO: Mr. Mel Steninger
Editor
Elko Daily Free Press
3720 Idaho St.
Elko, NV 89801

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Harry Reid and the Right to Work --
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For example, did you know that in the 1992 election cycle, the union machine is funnelling into political campaigns a record \$440 million in both direct contributions and soft money?

That's something the enclosed Soft Money News Briefing lays out in detail -- and I have a lot more material I can give you.

Give me a call at 800-325-7892. I'll send out the complete report as soon as I hear from you.

As I mentioned, I or another spokesman for the National Right to Work Committee can discuss what laws will pass or fail in Congress as a result of these elections. Where will the battle lines be drawn on compulsory unionism next year?

Election Day 1992 is almost here. I'd like to help you make your Election Day reporting as complete as you can. So take a look at the Election '92 materials I've enclosed. Call me for the FREE Special Report, and, if you like, an interview with a Committee representative.

Summary:

Will Organized Labor buy Bill Clinton the Presidency and Harry Reid Nevada's Senate seat?

On Election Night a National Right to Work Committee spokesman can provide expert commentary on the election results, what happened and why, and what those results will mean for the working people of Nevada.

We speak for the independent workers. Call me at 800-325-7892 -- I'll be happy to arrange an interview.

Plus, I'd like to send you the free report of how much money union PAC's have given federal candidates in 1992.

October 29, 1992

TO: Mr. Tom Huddleston
Editorial Page Editor
The Alliance Times-Herald
114 E. 4th Street
Alliance, NE 69301

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for
Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and Democratic candidates for the
U.S. House and Senate.

What will a big win for Gov. Clinton and his party on Nov. 3
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next year. Just call me at 800-325-7892.

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- *** The National Right to Work Committee's
Preview of the '92 Elections, a brief
snapshot of the Senate races, who is favored
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- *** The Committee's Special Soft Money News
Briefing containing an analysis of the impact
that so-called "soft" money -- union machine-
funded phone banks, "get-out-the-vote" voter
registration drives, and other hidden, in-
kind expenditures -- are having and will have
on this year's election;

Plus, I'd like to provide you with a free, complete report
on how much money Organized Labor has given to every federal
candidate this year.

(The fact-filled report was too thick to enclose with this
letter. To get your free copy, just return the enclosed reply or
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52002-258-100-02

October 29, 1992

TO: Mr. Robert S. Kendall
Editor
Daily Reporter
60 S. Jerrerson Street
Martinsville, IN 46151

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: The Bill Clinton ticket and the Right to Work -- Election
Day Preview

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2004 307 267

October 29, 1992

TO: Mr. Phil Kent
Editorial Page Editor
The Augusta Chronicle
725 Broad Street
Augusta, GA 30913

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to
Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Wyche Fowler and the Right to Work --
Election Day Preview

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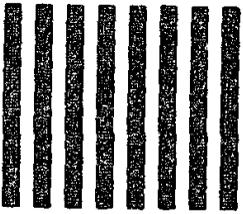
BUSINESS REPLY MAIL

FIRST CLASS MAIL PERMIT NO. 2873 SPRINGFIELD, VA.

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

REED LARSON
NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK COMMITTEE
8001 BRADDOCK ROAD
SPRINGFIELD, VA 22151-9986

NO POSTAGE
NECESSARY
IF MAILED
IN THE
UNITED STATES



National Right to Work Committee **ADVISORY**

8001 Braddock Road • Springfield, Virginia 22160 • Tel. (703) 321-9820

October 22, 1992

LLW update list to BAS
No thanks. I've enclosed something for you instead.
John

TO: MR. REED FUJII
COURT REPORTER
THE AUBURN JOURNAL
P.O. BOX 1488
AUBURN, CA 95603

FROM: ~~Martin Fox~~, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Barbara Boxer, Dianne Feinstein and the Right to Work -- Election Day/Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and U.S. Senate candidates Barbara Boxer and Dianne Feinstein.

What will a big win for Gov. Clinton, Rep. Boxer and Mayor Feinstein on Nov. 3 mean for California citizens and America? That's the story I hope I can help you with.

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Oops, the cookie jar is empty

The three presidential candidates gave their opinions Sunday on how to put America back on its economic feet.

George Bush says sit tight and hang on. Bill Clinton says take from the rich and give to the poor. And H. Ross Perot says there's no way out of having to pay the piper for our past sins. What sins, you ask?

The sins of inflation, excessive taxation and a national debt that has kept pace with the Dow Jones average on the stock market over the past two decades.

All of this is on target with my theory that a woman's place (especially if she is married and has children) is at home and not elsewhere.

The women have a right to work movement of the 1970s did a number of things that gave the appearance of boosting the economy, but in fact helped enslave all working class and men and women so others (Mr. Perot are you listening?) could profit.

Bottom line? The rich got much richer, and the working middle class only thought they were better off. But the myth has finally been exposed for what it really was.

While women in the workplace did boost the number of productive "man-hours," it has not been matched with a like investment of salaries. The theory of the 1980s was that one wage (usually paid to a man, aka breadwinner) could support a family of at least four, plus the house pet. But that theory was discarded for a more profitable theory that two people could be put to work for the price of, say, 1½.

Hence, the hue and cry of the late 1970s and early 1980s for equal pay for equal work. A darn good idea, but it would be a



John Trumbo

heck of a lot better if the pay was sufficient to support a household.

Alas, the effect of women entering the workplace en masse was an artificial means of holding down salaries while allowing profits to maximize for the employers and entrepreneurs.

It did wonders for the GNP and kept unemployment way down. It was also a jolt for consumerism, which after all is the grease that keeps America moving toward prosperity, right?

Unfortunately, the scheme, intended or not, led us into the crisis we have today. A crisis in which women now feel trapped and forced to hold down jobs because they can't survive otherwise.

Consumer debt and housing costs are the ogres that make going back to the old days impossible.

Despite the fact that the man is a multi-millionaire who made it on the backs of two-wage earner families during the past two decades, Perot is right.

We've over-extended ourselves and it is

time to settle accounts.

It is fitting that the generation that gave us yuppies should be the one that can't pay its bills.

My point is not to criticize working women, especially those who are single parents, but to empathize with them.

A majority of the women who have commented on my views about the need for more women at home acknowledge that they would much rather be with their families than be running in place in this rat race world we call the '90s.

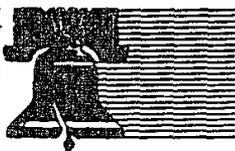
It's an economic conspiracy. The profiteers have jacked up the cost of housing four-fold, and sold us a bill of goods for a raft of conveniences that are of little value except to make it easier to spend more time at work and less time at home.

Who really needs a fast-food restaurant, a mobile phone, a fax machine and a microwave oven? These are the products of a generation in pursuit of keeping up with the Joneses but who have no idea where it leads.

Maybe it's about time we all realized that the Joneses:

1. Moved to a 100-acre ranch on the bank of the River of No Return in Idaho.
 2. Changed their name and started going to group therapy sessions in order to rediscover their self-esteem.
 3. Had a garage sale and gave away everything else.
 4. Died and left no heirs.
- Opinions are the writer's and not necessarily those of the Journal.*

RIGHT TO WORK NEWS SERVICE



from the NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK COMMITTEE
8001 Braddock Road • Suite 500 Springfield, Virginia • 22160

Clinton Vows to Destroy Right to Work Big Labor Plots U.S. Senate Election Sweep

With the November general election less than three weeks away, Organized Labor's political machine is poised to capture the prize union officials have sought for decades — a veto-proof super majority in both chambers of Congress and a puppet in the White House.

Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton has fully caved in to union-boss political pressure by vowing to support federal legislation that would nullify all 21 state Right to Work laws.

In his campaign book, *Putting People First*, Clinton and his running mate, Tennessee Sen. Al Gore, promise to "support the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act," which would instantly wipe out every state's liberty to protect its citizens' Right to Work.

With President Bush's mixed record on compulsory unionism and his personal unpopularity hurting Right to Work candidates in the polls, the only hope of turning the tide is the National Right to Work Committee's Citizen Alert program, in which Committee members are putting heat on Senate candidates to answer the Committee's 1992 Survey fully in favor of Right to Work.

While politicians beholden to Big Labor have long controlled the U.S. House of Representatives, Right to Work advocates have valiantly maintained a toehold in the Senate sufficient to stave off countless forced-unionism proposals.

But a shift of even two or three Senate seats could give union lobbyists the extra muscle they need to ram a whole range of compulsory-unionism statutes into law.

For instance, this June, Sen. *Tod Kennedy's* (D-Mass.) Pushbutton Strike bill failed to pass the Senate by only three votes.

The job-destroying Strike bill (S. 55/H.R. 5), which steamrolled through the House in 1991, would deny workers across America the right to withhold support for union-boss strikes without being penalized or even fired as a result.

Passage of the bill would incite a wave of violent, national strikes, destroying jobs and reigniting inflation.

And Sen. *John Glenn's* (D-Ohio) Hatch Act repeal (S. 914/H.R. 20) — sought exclusively by and for federal postal union czars — failed in 1990 by only two Senate votes.

If this bill had passed, 2.9 million federal workers would have been dragged into a new union-boss political machine, imperiling the freedom of countless ordinary citizens.

Seizing just a few more seats in the Senate could empower the union bosses to pass a host of other coercive schemes — including even repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

And many political experts are predicting Organized Labor will achieve significant advances in the coming elections.

Union Strategists Jubilant Over Campaign Prospects

With an estimated \$350-400 million hidden campaign war chest illegally amassed from workers' forced-union dues, union political operatives are confident they will make the gains they need to enact the special interest legislation they want.

Three Senate Right to Work advocates are stepping down this year, and at least another three generally pro-Right to Work senators are facing stiff challenges from Organized Labor-backed candidates.

Meanwhile, Big Labor's massive forced-dues support explains why nearly all union-boss Senate incumbents enjoy awesome leads in the polls, despite the fact they face credible challengers who support Right to Work.

If the elections were held today, union-boss puppets such as *Wycle Fowler* (D-Ga.), *Richard Shelby* (D-Ala.) and *Tom Daschle* (D-S.D.) would easily retain their Senate seats.

Here is a brief recap of a few races in which union political chiefs hope to replace pro-Right to Work U.S. senators with Big Labor lapdogs:

California

Appointed Sen. *John Seymour* (R) and challenger *Dianne Feinstein* (D) — who is way ahead in the polls — have both refused to take a clear stand against forced unionism by answering the 1992 Right to Work Survey.

Seymour's failure to answer the Survey is puzzling, since he voted in June to block passage of the Strike bill.

But *Ms. Feinstein's* silence is easier to understand.

She has already pocketed more than \$156,000 in Big Labor cash alone, and perhaps 10 times that amount in union-machine political "soft" money like phone banks, paid "volunteers" and partisan get-out-the-vote drives.

New Hampshire

Granite State Right to Work supporters avidly hope that the successor to retiring pro-Right to Work Sen. *Warren Rudman* will also oppose compulsory unionism.

Democratic candidate *John Rauh*, darling of the AFL-CIO, is in a horse race with Republican Gov. *Judd Gregg*.

Like Rauh, Gregg has balked at answering his Right to Work Survey. Union lobbyists give Gregg due credit for killing a Right to Work bill behind the scenes in New Hampshire this year.

Only Independent candidate *Larry Brady* has responded to his Survey fully in favor of worker freedom.

Indiana

Senate challenger *Joe "I am union!" Hogsatt* (D) raked in a minimum of \$800,000 in Big Labor contributions in his successful 1990 race for Secretary of State.

Having assembled another \$232,000 in union PAC money for his new campaign, Hogsatt is now running hard to unseat pro-Right to Work Sen. *Dan Coats* (R).

Heeding the requests of Indiana Right to Work supporters, Coats has pledged unwavering opposition to forced unionism in his 1992 Survey, while Hogsatt has not responded.

Alaska

Political experts believe that Sen. *Frank Murkowski* (R), who generally opposes forced unionism, may well go down to defeat this year.

Murkowski's baffling failure thus far to answer his Right to Work survey, despite his pro-Right to Work voting record, could increase his vulnerability.

Challenger *Tony Smith* (D) is also keeping his views on Right to Work a secret from Alaska citizens, but in his case the union bosses have let the cat out of the bag by launching phone banks, door-to-door campaigns, and other hidden "soft" money political activities to buy Smith a seat in the U.S. Senate.

Idaho

The retirement of Sen. *Steve Symms* (R), a leader in the Committee's battle to stop the Pushbutton Strike bill, threatens to leave a big hole in the Committee's thin line of defense in the Senate.

Political observers expect a tight race for the open Senate seat between union-label Rep. *Richard Stallings* (D), who voted for the Strike bill and Hatch Act repeal, and Boise Mayor *Dirk Kempthorne* (R), who has promised to support Right to Work.

Utah

Another veteran pro-Right to Work senator, Utah's *Jake Garn* (R), is also returning to private life.

Rep. *Wayne Owens* (D), a supporter of the Kennedy Strike bill and Big Labor's Hatch Act repeal, is attempting to conceal his pro-ferred unionism record from concerned Utah citizens by stonewalling requests that he answer his Right to Work Survey.

However, Owens can't hide the over \$622,000 in union kingmakers' cash he has accepted over the past six years (making Rep. Owens the second greatest recipient of Organized Labor's largess now in the entire Congress).

Owens' opponent, businessman *Robert Bennett* (R), came out wholeheartedly in favor of Right to Work this August after hearing from Utah Right to Work advocates.

Committee Counterattacks With 'Citizen Alert' Plan

In a last-ditch bid to prevent a Big Labor romp this fall, the National Right to Work Committee's 1992 "Citizen Alert" program has now become a nationwide drive.

This month, nearly 300,000 pro-Right to Work citizens have been alerted to how their candidates answered the 1992 Right to Work Survey, and the Committee has invited these members to pressure unresponsive candidates to stand up for worker freedom.

The final deadline for answering the 1992 Survey has now passed in every state, and the Committee has mailed a full report of the final results to its members nationwide.

The "Citizen Alert" enables Committee members to turn up the heat on the politicians — convincing them to heed the views of the 75 percent of Americans who oppose compulsory unionism.

Thanks to a strong Committee membership push, many candidates who had been sitting on the fence are now on record as fully supporting the Right to Work.

But the Committee must do more to alert additional workers, business people, consumers and taxpayers.

However, the Committee's capacity to mobilize those Americans depends on further financial support for the Committee's Citizen Alert program, Committee President *Reed Larson* said.

"We've made good progress so far — but the union-boss machine is so rich and powerful, Right to Work supporters can only fight back by speaking out loud, strong and clear (and getting friends and neighbors to do so, too)."

The National Right to Work Committee is a 1.7 million member citizens' coalition, dedicated to the principle that every individual must have the right, but must never be compelled, to join a labor union.

October 27, 1992

Ads were also placed in newspapers in the following states, as well as Georgia, text of which is attached: ?

Idaho
Nevada
North Carolina
Utah

Clinton, Stallings
Clinton, Reid
Clinton, Sanford
Clinton, Owens

40992 203 40 02

5892 453 10 02

NEW
ED

LLW
plu liaison directly
w/ Beanda
on this
- Miss
1982

Need a select for:

No
duplication
if possible

- NV ~~✓~~
- NC ~~✓~~
- ID ~~✓~~
- UT ~~✓~~
- GA ~~✓~~

Labels

In addition to dailies ~~listed~~
on attached list, select
radio & TV ^{+ dailies} in those states,

plus: News Directors
 LA Times Wash Post WST
 from NY Times Wash Times McNeil-Leher
Martin Fox ✓
 ABC CBS
 NBC CNN

October 21, 1992

110 N.E /

MEMORANDUM

TO: RL
FROM: Mark Mix
RE: Proposed Survey Media Program

=====

Media Budget:

5/8 page Dominator ad runs once in each Daily paper listed below on 10/26 or 10/28.

North Carolina:			
1.	Charlotte Observer	\$2586.05	
2.	Raliegh News & Observer	5809.74	
3.	Greensboro Winston/Salem	<u>4423.09</u>	
			12818.88
Georgia:			
1.	Albany Herald	1560.90	
2.	Augusta Chronicle	3431.40	
3.	Macon Telegraph	2783.18	
4.	Savanah Morning News	<u>3191.94</u>	
			10967.42
Nevada:			
1.	Las Vegas Review Journal	4629.22	
2.	Elko Press	505.25	
3.	Reno Gazzette Journal	<u>3124.22</u>	
			8258.69
Idaho:			
1.	Pocatello State Journal	999.75	
2.	Boise Idaho Statesman	3196.88	
3.	Idaho Falls Post Register	967.50	
4.	Twin Falls Times News	<u>1060.22</u>	
			6197.35
Utah:			
1.	Salt Lake City Deseret News	4311.02	
2.	Provo Daily Herald	1175.51	
3.	Ogden Standard Examiner	<u>2146.24</u>	
			<u>7632.77</u>
	overhead costs		3000.00
	Total Budget --		\$48875.11

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significantly to Arkansas' job growth.

The Committee's ads also lambaste Senator Fowler for his support of compulsory unionism. The ad cites Fowler's two votes in June for Sen. Ted Kennedy's so-called "Striker Replacement" bill. The ad warns that "the Strike bill would have forced workers to strike" at the whim of the union bosses, allowing them to call any strike they wish, and win any strike they call -- easy as pushing a button.

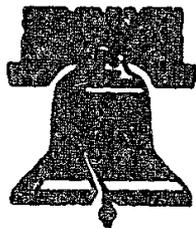
While Fowler has refused to answer the Committee's candidate survey on the Right to Work, his opponent, Paul Coverdell, has pledged to support Georgia's Right to Work law.

The National Right to Work Committee's ads provide telephone numbers for both Clinton and Fowler: "Call Governor Bill Clinton at (800)325-9992 and Senator Wyche Fowler at (404)331-0697," and calls on them both to renounce their support for forced unionism.

The ads also exhort Georgia Right to Work supporters to "turn Bill Clinton and Wyche Fowler around on Right to Work ... Right now is the best time. Now's when the politicians are listening to you. Give 'em an earful."

The Committee said today it was considering expanding the advertising into more newspapers, "if funds allow."

(The National Right to Work Committee is a nonprofit, 1.7 million-member organization devoted solely to opposing compulsory unionism. It neither endorses nor supports any political candidate. For more information concerning Right to Work laws, the National Right to Work Committee, or this news release, call Martin Fox at 800-325-7892.)



NEWS from the

National Right to Work Committee

8001 Braddock Road • Springfield, VA 22160
TELEPHONE: (703) 321-9820

For Immediate Release:

Contact: Martin Fox

Director of Public Affairs

October 27, 1992

(703) 321-9820

(800) 325-7892

NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK COMMITTEE LAUNCHES

ADS IN GEORGIA QUESTIONING CLINTON, FOWLER

Final Attempt to Force Fowler to Disavow Big Labor

And Support Georgia's Right to Work

SPRINGFIELD, Va. -- In a final effort to persuade Georgia Senator Wyche Fowler to disclose his position on Right to Work, the National Right to Work Committee is running ads in Georgia newspapers urging Fowler and Democratic Presidential candidate Bill Clinton to renounce their support for forced unionism.

The Committee's advertisement, versions of which will run in 5 states on October 28, scores Clinton for his promise to "repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act." Taft-Hartley Section 14(b) enables states to enact Right to Work laws, granting workers the freedom to choose whether to pay union dues.

Repeal of Section 14(b) would imperil Right to Work laws in 21 states nationwide, including Georgia and Clinton's own home state of Arkansas.

Ironically, one of Gov. Clinton's most effective campaign issues has been the relative economic success of Arkansas during the recession. Arkansas' Right to Work law contributed

2004-04-29 10:40:00

significantly to Arkansas' job growth.

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201011307.2689

R.I.P. Georgia Right to Work 1947-1993?



Call Governor Bill Clinton at 1 (800) 325-9992



Call Senator Wyche Fowler at 1 (404) 331-0697

Will Clinton and Fowler Kill Georgia's Right to Work Law?

A Warning to Georgia Workers, Small Businesses, Taxpayers and Consumers from the National Right to Work Committee

Bill Clinton and Wyche Fowler Want to Force You to Pay Union Dues to Work in Georgia

As Governor, Bill Clinton bragged about his state's Right to Work law to lure new jobs and small businesses to Arkansas. In fact, Arkansas' Right to Work law (which allows workers to choose whether or not to pay union dues) enabled Bill Clinton to boast that his state "ranks 1st in the country in growth of new jobs . . . and 4th in income increase."

'Whatever Y'all Want': Clinton Trades Right to Work for Big Labor Support

But to win the support of Organized Labor's massive political machine (which dumps over \$350 million into federal elections each year), Bill Clinton now promises the AFL-CIO he'll betray his own state — and yours — by repealing all 21 state Right to Work laws.

In his campaign book, *Putting People First*, Bill Clinton wrote the magic words union officials so want to hear: "I support repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act." Section 14(b) authorizes state legislatures to enact Right to Work laws. Repeal of Section 14 (b) would repeal all 21 state Right to Work laws — including Georgia's.

Unless you change Bill Clinton's mind, he and Senator Wyche Fowler may repeal your Right to Work law and force tens of thousands of Georgia workers to pay union dues or be fired. *Thousands of jobs would be lost forever.*

HELP SAVE GEORGIA'S RIGHT TO WORK!

Tell Clinton and Fowler not to force Georgia workers to pay union dues.

This advertisement is paid for with voluntary contributions from Georgia members of the National Right to Work Committee who believe that every worker should have the right, but not be compelled, to join a union in order to get or keep a job.

To help protect Georgia's Right to Work law, defray the cost of this advertisement, or for more information (including copies of the candidates' Right to Work Candidate Surveys), please:

- 1) Call 1 (800) 325-7892, or
- 2) Mail a contribution payable to NRTWC,
8001 Braddock Road, #500, Springfield, VA 22160.

(Contributions are not tax deductible.)

Senator Wyche Fowler also Betrays Georgia's Right to Work Law

Just a few months ago, Senator Fowler voted twice to enact Senator Ted Kennedy's Pushbutton Strike bill (S. 55). The Strike bill would have forced workers to strike. Union "organizers" would call virtually any strike they wish and win any strike they incite. Employers could be forced to fire workers who disobey union strike orders.

If Senator Fowler had prevailed, Kennedy's Pushbutton Strike bill would have blown a gaping hole in Georgia's Right to Work law. Kennedy's Strike bill fell just 3 votes short of passage in the U.S. Senate . . . no thanks to Senator Fowler.

Senator Fowler is Hiding from YOU

Hundreds of Georgia members of the National Right to Work Committee have contacted Senator Fowler urging him to answer the Committee's Candidate Survey. But Senator Fowler refuses to tell you whether or not he'll defend your Right to Work law next year.

Senator Fowler's opponent, Paul Coverdell, pledges to support Right to Work 100% — especially Georgia's Right to Work law. Senator Fowler should publicly vow to support Right to Work, 100.

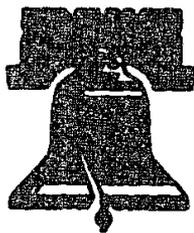
Union Control over the White House and Congress = Forced Unionism

UNLESS YOU TURN BILL CLINTON AND WYCHE FOWLER AROUND ON RIGHT TO WORK NOW, union power brokers may be able to pass just about any law they want in the first 100 days of a Clinton Administration.

Right now is the best time. Now's when the politicians are still listening to YOU. Give 'em an earful.

Tell Bill Clinton and Wyche Fowler: Hands Off the Freedom and Jobs of Georgia Citizens!

20,04,397,2690



NEWS from the
**National Right to Work
 Committee**

8001 Braddock Road • Springfield, VA 22160
 TELEPHONE: (703) 321-9820

For Immediate Release:

Contact: Martin Fox

Director of Public Affairs

October 27, 1992

(703) 321-9820

(800) 325-7892

NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK COMMITTEE LAUNCHES

ADS IN IDAHO QUESTIONING CLINTON, STALLINGS

Final Attempt to Force Stallings to Disavow Big Labor

And Support Idaho's Right to Work

SPRINGFIELD, Va. -- In a final effort to persuade Idaho Rep. Richard Stallings to disclose his position on Right to Work, the National Right to Work Committee is running ads in Idaho newspapers urging Stallings and Democratic Presidential candidate Bill Clinton to renounce their support for forced unionism.

The Committee's advertisement, versions of which will run in 5 states on October 28, scores Clinton for his promise to "repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act." Taft-Hartley Section 14(b) enables states to enact Right to Work laws, granting workers the freedom to choose whether to pay union dues.

Repeal of Section 14(b) would imperil Right to Work laws in 21 states nationwide, including Idaho and Clinton's own home state of Arkansas.

Ironically, one of Gov. Clinton's most effective campaign issues has been the relative economic success of Arkansas during the recession. Arkansas' Right to Work law contributed

1000-265-10-02

significantly to Arkansas' job growth.

The Committee's ads also lambaste Rep. Stallings for his support of compulsory unionism. The ad cites Stallings' support in the House for Sen. Ted Kennedy's so-called "Striker Replacement" bill. The ad warns that "the Strike bill would have forced workers to strike" at the whim of the union bosses, allowing them to call any strike they wish, and win any strike they call -- easy as pushing a button.

While Stallings has refused to answer the Committee's candidate survey on the Right to Work, his opponent, Dirk Kempthorne, has pledged to support Idaho's Right to Work law.

The National Right to Work Committee's ads provide telephone numbers for both Clinton and Stallings: "Call Governor Bill Clinton at (800)325-9992 and Rep. Richard Stallings at (208)336-1992," and calls on them both to renounce their support for forced unionism.

The ads also exhort Idaho Right to Work supporters to "turn Bill Clinton and Richard Stallings around on Right to Work ... Right now is the best time. Now's when the politicians are listening to you. Give 'em an earful."

The Committee said today it was considering expanding the advertising into more newspapers, "if funds allow."

(The National Right to Work Committee is a nonprofit, 1.7 million-member organization devoted solely to opposing compulsory unionism. It neither endorses nor supports any political candidate. For more information concerning Right to Work laws, the National Right to Work Committee, or this news release, call Martin Fox at 800-325-7892.)

R.I.P. Idaho Right to Work 1985-1993?



Call Governor Bill Clinton at 1 (800) 325-9992



Call Congressman Richard Stallings at 1 (208) 336-1992

Will Clinton and Stallings Kill Idaho's Right to Work Law?

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Bill Clinton and Richard Stallings Want to Force You to Pay Union Dues to Work in Idaho

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But to win the support of Organized Labor's massive political machine (which dumps over \$350 million into federal elections each year), Bill Clinton now promises the AFL-CIO he'll betray his own state — and yours — by repealing all 21 state Right to Work laws.

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Unless you change Bill Clinton's mind, he and Senate Candidate Richard Stallings may repeal your Right to Work law and force tens of thousands of Idaho workers to pay union dues or be fired. *Thousands of jobs would be lost forever*

HELP SAVE IDAHO'S RIGHT TO WORK!

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8001 Braddock Road, #500, Springfield, VA 22160.

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Congressman Richard Stallings also Betrays Idaho's Right to Work Law

Last year, Congressman Stallings voted to enact Senator Ted Kennedy's Pushbutton Strike bill (S. 55). The Strike bill would have forced workers to strike. Union "organizers" would call virtually any strike they wish and win any strike they incite. Employers could be forced to fire workers who disobey union strike orders.

If Congressman Stallings had prevailed, Kennedy's Pushbutton Strike bill would have blown a gaping hole in Idaho's Right to Work law. Kennedy's Strike bill sailed through the U.S. House of Representatives ... thanks to Congressman Stallings.

Congressman Stallings is Hiding from YOU

Hundreds of Idaho members of the National Right to Work Committee have contacted Congressman Stallings urging him to answer the Committee's Candidate Survey. But Congressman Stallings refuses to tell you whether he'll defend your Right to Work law in the U.S. Senate next year.

Congressman Stallings' opponent, Dirk Kempthorne, pledges to support Right to Work 100% — especially Idaho's Right to Work law. Congressman Stallings should publicly vow to support Right to Work, too.

Union Control over the White House and Congress = Forced Unionism

UNLESS YOU TURN BILL CLINTON AND RICHARD STALLINGS AROUND ON RIGHT TO WORK NOW, union power brokers may be able to pass just about any law they want in the first 100 days of a Clinton Administration.

Right now is the best time. Now's when the politicians are still listening to YOU. Give 'em an earful.

Tell Bill Clinton and Richard Stallings: Hands Off the Freedom and Jobs of Idaho Citizens!



For Immediate Release:

Contact: Martin Fox

Director of Public Affairs

October 27, 1992

(703) 321-9820

(800) 325-7892

NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK COMMITTEE LAUNCHES

ADS IN NORTH CAROLINA QUESTIONING CLINTON, SANFORD

Final Attempt to Force Sanford to Disavow Big Labor

And Support North Carolina's Right to Work

SPRINGFIELD, Va. -- In a final effort to persuade North Carolina Senator Terry Sanford to disclose his position on Right to Work, the National Right to Work Committee is running ads in North Carolina newspapers urging Sanford and Democratic Presidential candidate Bill Clinton to renounce their support for forced unionism.

The Committee's advertisement, versions of which will run in 5 states on October 28, scores Clinton for his promise to "repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act." Taft-Hartley Section 14(b) enables states to enact Right to Work laws, granting workers the freedom to choose whether to pay union dues.

Repeal of Section 14(b) would imperil Right to Work laws in 21 states nationwide, including North Carolina and Clinton's own home state of Arkansas.

Ironically, one of Gov. Clinton's most effective campaign issues has been the relative economic success of Arkansas during

10-27-92 10:00 AM

the recession. Arkansas' Right to Work law contributed significantly to Arkansas' job growth.

The Committee's ads also lambaste Senator Sanford for his support of compulsory unionism. The ad cites Sanford's vote to block implementation of the U.S. Supreme Court's Beck decision, a 1988 ruling which outlawed the use of workers forced dues for union politics. "If Senator Sanford had prevailed, the destruction of Beck would have bankrolled Big Labor's political machine with forced-dues wages from workers -- money which Big Labor is spending to reelect Terry Sanford."

While Sanford has refused to answer the Committee's candidate survey on the Right to Work, his opponent, Lauch Faircloth, has pledged to support North Carolina's Right to Work law.

The National Right to Work Committee's ads provide telephone numbers for both Clinton and Sanford: "Call Governor Bill Clinton at (800)325-9992 and Senator Terry Sanford at (800)722-1992," and calls on them both to renounce their support for forced unionism.

The ads also exhort North Carolina Right to Work supporters to "turn Bill Clinton and Terry Sanford around on Right to Work ... Right now is the best time. Now's when the politicians are listening to you. Give 'em an earful."

The Committee said on today it was considering expanding the advertising into more newspapers, "if funds allow."

(The National Right to Work Committee is a nonprofit, 1.7 million-member organization devoted solely to opposing compulsory unionism. It neither endorses nor supports any political candidate. For more information concerning Right to Work laws, the National Right to Work Committee, or this news release, call Martin Fox at 800-325-7892.)

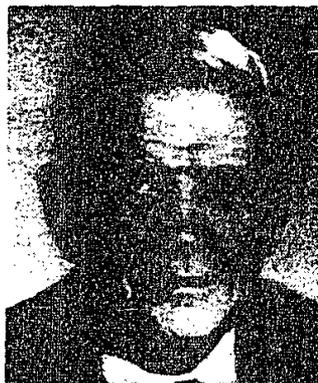
2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

R.I.P.

North Carolina Right to Work 1954-1993?



Call Governor Bill Clinton at 1 (800) 325-9992



Call Senator Terry Sanford at 1 (800) 722-1992

Will Clinton and Sanford Kill North Carolina's Right to Work Law?

A Warning to North Carolina Workers, Small Businesses, Taxpayers and Consumers from the National Right to Work Committee

Bill Clinton and Terry Sanford Want to Force You to Pay Union Dues in Order to Work in North Carolina

As Governor, Bill Clinton bragged about his state's Right to Work law to lure new jobs and small businesses to Arkansas. In fact, their Right to Work law (which allows workers to choose whether or not to pay union dues) enabled Bill Clinton to boast that "Arkansas ranks 1st in the country in growth of new jobs and 4th in income increase."

'Whatever Y'all Want': Clinton Trades Right to Work for Big Labor Support

But to win the support of Organized Labor's massive political machine (which dumps over \$350 million into federal elections each year), Bill Clinton now promises the AFL-CIO he'll betray his own state — and yours — by repealing all 21 state Right to Work laws.

In his campaign book, *Putting People First*, Bill Clinton wrote the magic words union officials so want to hear: "I support repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act." Section 14(b) authorizes state legislatures to enact Right to Work laws. Repeal of Section 14(b) would repeal all 21 state Right to Work laws — including North Carolina's.

Unless you change Bill Clinton's mind, he and Terry Sanford may repeal your Right to Work law and force tens of thousands of North Carolina workers to pay union dues or be fired. *Thousands of jobs would be lost forever.*

HELP SAVE NORTH CAROLINA'S RIGHT TO WORK!

Tell Clinton and Sanford not to force North Carolina workers to pay union dues.

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To help protect North Carolina's Right to Work law, defray the cost of this advertisement, or for more information (including copies of the candidates' Right to Work Candidate Surveys), please:

- 1) Call 1 (800) 325-7892, or
- 2) Mail a contribution payable to NRTWC, 8001 Braddock Road, #500, Springfield, VA 22160.

(Contributions are not tax deductible.)

Senator Terry Sanford Forces Workers to Fund Big Labor Politics — Including His Reelection

Just a few weeks ago, Senator Sanford voted to keep the forced dues union bosses skim from American workers' pockets flowing into his reelection bid. Sanford voted to block implementation of the Supreme Court's 1988 *Beck* decision, which outlawed the use of workers' forced dues for union politics.

If Senator Sanford had prevailed, the destruction of *Beck* would have bankrolled Big Labor's political machine with forced-dues wages from workers — money which Big Labor is spending to reelect Terry Sanford. The proposal to gut *Beck* fell just 4 votes short of passage in the U.S. Senate ... no thanks to Senator Sanford.

Senator Sanford is Hiding from YOU

Hundreds of North Carolina members of the National Right to Work Committee have contacted Senator Sanford by phone, by mail, and by postcard, urging him to answer the Committee's Candidate Survey. But Senator Sanford refuses to tell you whether or not he'll defend your Right to Work law next year.

Senator Sanford's opponent, Lauch Faircloth, pledges to support Right to Work 100% — especially North Carolina's Right to Work law. Senator Sanford should publicly vow to support Right to Work, too.

UNLESS YOU TURN BILL CLINTON AND TERRY SANFORD AROUND ON RIGHT TO WORK NOW, union power brokers may be able to pass just about any law they want in the first 100 days of a Clinton Administration.

Right now is the best time. Now's when the politicians are still listening to YOU. Give 'em an earful.

Tell Bill Clinton and Terry Sanford: Hands Off the Freedom and Jobs of North Carolina Citizens!



NEWS from the National Right to Work Committee

8001 Braddock Road • Springfield, VA 22160
TELEPHONE: (703) 321-9820

For Immediate Release:

Contact: Martin Fox

Director of Public Affairs

October 27, 1992

(703) 321-9820

(800) 325-7892

NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK COMMITTEE LAUNCHES

ADS IN NEVADA QUESTIONING CLINTON, REID

Final Attempt to Force Reid to Disavow Big Labor

And Support Nevada's Right to Work

SPRINGFIELD, Va. -- In a final effort to persuade Nevada Senator Harry Reid to disclose his position on Right to Work, the National Right to Work Committee is running ads in Nevada newspapers urging Reid and Democratic Presidential candidate Bill Clinton to renounce their support for forced unionism.

The Committee's advertisement, versions of which will run in 5 states on October 28, scores Clinton for his promise to "repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act." Taft-Hartley Section 14(b) enables states to enact Right to Work laws, granting workers the freedom to choose whether to pay union dues.

Repeal of Section 14(b) would imperil Right to Work laws in 21 states nationwide, including Nevada and Clinton's own home state of Arkansas.

Ironically, one of Gov. Clinton's most effective campaign issues has been the relative economic success of Arkansas during

2001.01.29.10.00

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The Committee's ads also lambaste Senator Reid for his support of compulsory unionism. The ad cites Reid's two votes in June for Sen. Ted Kennedy's so-called "Striker Replacement" bill. The ad warns that "the Strike bill would have forced workers to strike" at the whim of the union bosses, allowing them to call any strike they wish, and win any strike they call -- easy as pushing a button.

While Reid has refused to answer the Committee's candidate survey on the Right to Work, his opponent, Demar Dahl, has pledged to support Nevada's Right to Work law.

The National Right to Work Committee's ads provide telephone numbers for both Clinton and Reid: "Call Governor Bill Clinton at (800)325-9992 and Senator Harry Reid at (702)598-1992," and calls on them both to renounce their support for forced unionism.

The ads also exhort Nevada Right to Work supporters to "turn Bill Clinton and Harry Reid around on Right to Work ... Right now is the best time. Now's when the politicians are listening to you. Give 'em an earful."

The Committee said today it was considering expanding the advertising into more newspapers, "if funds allow."

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R.I.P.
Nevada Right to Work
1953-1993?



Call Governor Bill Clinton at 1 (800) 325-9992



Call Senator Harry Reid at 1 (702) 598-1992

Will Clinton and Reid Kill Nevada's Right to Work Law?

A Warning to Nevada Workers, Small Businesses, Taxpayers and Consumers from the National Right to Work Committee

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As Governor, Bill Clinton bragged about his state's Right to Work law to lure new jobs and small businesses to Arkansas. In fact, Arkansas' Right to Work law (which allows workers to choose whether or not to pay union dues) enabled Bill Clinton to boast that his state "ranks 1st in the country in growth of new jobs . . . and 4th in income increase."

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If Senator Reid had prevailed, Kennedy's Pushbutton Strike bill would have blown a gaping hole in Nevada's Right to Work law. Kennedy's Strike bill fell just 3 votes short of passage in the U.S. Senate . . . no thanks to Senator Reid.

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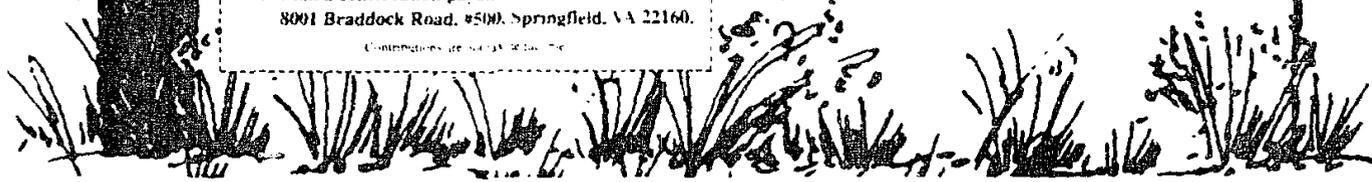
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NEWS from the

National Right to Work Committee

8001 Braddock Road • Springfield, VA 22160
TELEPHONE: (703) 321-9820

For Immediate Release:

Contact: Martin Fox

Director of Public Affairs

October 27, 1992

(703) 321-9820

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NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK COMMITTEE LAUNCHES

ADS IN UTAH QUESTIONING CLINTON, OWENS

Final Attempt to Force Owens to Disavow Big Labor

And Support Utah's Right to Work

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001 001 397 2700

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R.I.P. Utah Right to Work 1955-1993?



Call Governor Bill Clinton at 1 (800) 325-9992



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Congressman Owens is Hiding from YOU

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Congressman Owens' opponent, Robert Bennett, pledges to support Right to Work 100% — especially Utah's Right to Work law. Congressman Owens should publicly vow to support Right to Work, too.

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Tell Bill Clinton and Wayne Owens: Hands Off the Freedom and Jobs of Utah Citizens!

2004 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050

BE

COPY-APPROVAL ROUTING SHEET

(ATTACH TO ALL COPIES)

hand copy

DATE

12/9/92

TO: MEF SG KG RJC MAM RL HLW

FROM: MEF PACKAGE:

Plp letter to attendees last night

RETURN TO: MEF

NEEDED BY:

12/9/92

APPROVED -- I DO NOT NEED TO SEE AGAIN:

MEF

NOT APPROVED -- CHANGE AS MARKED & RETURN:

COMMENTS:

BE

MEF-- Ok, but when
am I gonna start seeing
some tax letters, some
wca Hicare etc?
MEF

(IMPORTANT: WHEN NO LONGER IN ROUTING, COMPLETED SHEET, WITH COPY ATTACHED, MUST BE FILED APPROPRIATELY.)

2025-10-14 10:00

December 9, 1992

^F1^

Dear ^F2^:

I enjoyed your comments and observations at last night's RTNDA event.

I thought you might like a copy of the National Right to Work Committee's December Newsletter. Hot off the presses! ~~I think you can see what the National Right to Work Committee~~

I especially want to draw your attention to a couple items, which I've highlighted.

Two quick points:

1. The recent election results demonstrate that the reports of Big Labor's political death are "greatly exaggerated," (apologies to Mark Twain).

Bill Clinton may not be in line with top union officials on the free trade pact -- but he's 100% with them on their core issue: preserving and extending their forced-dues powers.

In 1993, the fight over Ted Kennedy's Strike bill will be a titanic clash -- as Bill Clinton and most in Congress attempt to repay what they owe the union machine, and Right to Work members try to stop them.

2. Committee members' activism played a key role in stalling the Strike bill in 1992, and will be crucial in 1993.

Right to Work members signed nearly 600,000 petitions to Congress opposing the Strike bill. They persuaded Senators Dale Bumpers, David Pryor and Fritz Hollings to oppose the Strike bill. Right to Work members' ~~success in doing even more to stop the Pushbutton Strike bill will determine whether it becomes law~~ in 1993.

will have to re-double their efforts

in view of

20.04.397.27014

Confidential Memorandum

December 2, 1992

TO: Board of Directors Executive Committee
FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs
RE: Activities of Committee Public Affairs Department

MSD

During the last three months, the Committee's Public Affairs department oversaw several successful media programs. They include:

1) Support for Committee's Federal Survey and Citizen Alert Programs

Beginning over a year ago, the Committee began preparing its federal Survey '92 program, which attempts to find out where all federal candidates stand on Right to Work issues. Side-by-side with that effort, the Committee alerts its members, so they can contact the candidates to encourage them to reject compulsory unionism and publicly embrace Right to Work.

When appropriate, the Committee's Public Affairs staff will encourage news media scrutiny on the candidates.

Most of the time, we choose not to seek media coverage, which would help mobilize our opponents as well as Right to Work supporters. But sometimes it is appropriate, and sometimes our mailings spur reporters and editors to grill candidates on Right to Work.

When that happens, the Committee gladly and expertly documents for journalists the complicity of many politicians with forced unionism. We did that not only with print journalists, but also with radio stations as well. (See attachments 1-5.)

2) Exposing Bill Clinton's (and other union-label politicians') support for compulsory unionism

In October, at the tail end of the Committee's federal Survey '92 and Citizen Alert programs, the Public Affairs staff prepared and placed newspaper display ads in five states.

These ads focused attention on the refusal of Bill Clinton and five Senate candidates to support Right to Work. Instead, each one had embraced compulsory unionism, and the ads (see attachments 6-11) supported the Committee's mail efforts to turn up the heat on candidates so they would embrace Right to Work.

As a result of the combined Survey and Citizen Alert, in five states receiving special attention the newly elected Senator

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

had yielded to the desires of his constituents and pledged to support Right to Work 100%.

The value of the Committee's display ads was to enhance the credibility (and thus the effectiveness) of the Committee's programs, both with its members, who might not otherwise perceive their extent, and with the media and the general public.

The Committee also prepared ads for use in the other 16 Right to Work states which focused solely on Bill Clinton's embrace of forced unionism. (See attachments 12 and 13.)

3) Exposing Big Labor's Extensive (and mostly illegal) Political Empire

The 1992 campaign provided a unique opportunity to expose Big Labor's \$400 million secret -- its massive, mostly illegal, "soft" money political machine.

Using workers' forced dues, union chiefs buy themselves immense political leverage. Forced dues pay for such things as producing and distributing political literature, operating phone banks to solicit votes and then get 'em out to vote on Election Day, and "nonpartisan" voter-registration drives -- among other things.

A big chunk of "soft" money comes in the loan of salaried union staff members to work full time for favored candidates. These paid "volunteers" provide invaluable campaign support -- often they fill high-level campaign positions, sometimes even managing or raising funds for the candidate's campaign.

The Committee's Public Affairs staff used a variety of methods to draw attention to this massive war chest:

- * The Committee's monthly NEWSLETTER repeatedly reported on Big Labor's "soft" money expenditures. (See attachments 14-15.) Much of this showed up later in other news reports. (See attachments 16 and 17.)
- * The Public Affairs department provided materials to two publications, Education Week and Insight magazines, which in turn prepared extensive articles about Big Labor's illegal, "soft" money empire. (See attachments 18 and 19.)
- * When the Senate tried to cut all funding for the Bush Administration's modest steps to curtail illegal forced-dues politics, the Committee swung into action.
- * Federal Legislation discovered the sneak attack on the Supreme Court's Beck decision, and the Public Affairs department reported it to the nation's media. (See attachments 20 and 21.)

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

4) Shaping Election-Related News Coverage

The Committee informed TV, radio and print journalists how Big Labor's political machine was toiling to buy the 1992 elections, and described what the National Right to Work Committee was doing and would do to counteract Big Labor's schemes.

The Committee's "Election Day Preview" (see attachment 22) was designed to provide reporters and editors with a wealth of hard facts they could use, as well as the Committee's perspective on the 1992 election.

The mailing spurred radio and newspaper interviews before, on, and after Election Day. (See attachments 23.)

Even before Election Day, the news media had begun to pay attention to Right to Work and how Bill Clinton and Congress would conspire to destroy it. On October 29, ABC's Sam Donaldson grilled Governor Clinton on repeal of Taft-Hartley Section 14(b). (See attachment 24.)

The Election Day results bore out the Committee's warnings about Big Labor's political clout, enhancing the credibility of the Committee's warnings from now on against Organized Labor's legislative assaults on worker freedom.

Now, after the election, we can expect much more public awareness of and concern about Big Labor's drive to destroy Right to Work.

5) Raising the Profile of the National Right to Work Committee

An ongoing mission of the Committee's Public Affairs department is to encourage news articles that help substantiate the Committee's overall message.

When Insight magazine does a cover story documenting the power and coercive agenda of government employee and teacher union barons, and how they were pulling the strings in the Clinton campaign, and will be doing so in his Administration, it confirms what the Committee is saying both to its members and to the media.

Another fruit of this ongoing effort was a profile of Reed Larson in the National Journal. (See attachment 25.) While the National Journal has a small subscription, it is widely read by journalists, opinion leaders, politicians and political activists.

When the National Journal calls Reed Larson (and, by implication, the Committee) the "Archenemy of Organized Labor," it helps put us on the map in the minds of reporters, editors and broadcasters.

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6) NEA Information Project

This is another ongoing project. The latest installment in this effort included not only the Insight cover story and Education Week described above, but also articles in the Committee's monthly NEWSLETTER. (See attachments 26-28).

- 7) All the above has one very important ancillary benefit -- it spurs reporters, news and editorial editors, and broadcasters to ask the Committee to provide comment, information or a spokesman for stories and broadcasts.

Perry White, Editor of Metropolis' Daily Planet (of Superman Comics' fame) may not use the "Election Day Preview" we sent him in October; but when Lois Lane or Clark Kent are asked to do a story with a union angle, who do they call for comment?

Frequently they call the National Right to Work Committee. Some of those calls result in news articles, editorials, interviews and even debates. (See attachments 29-31.)

CONFIDENTIAL

1

Under the DOME

Anti-labor group wants 'yes' or 'no'

The National Right to Work Committee says it can't get Terry Sanford to respond to its questions.



A Sanford aide says the Democratic senator has responded — but the committee doesn't want

to listen.

The National Right to Work Committee, an anti-labor group based in Springfield, Va., sent out mailings to its members in September and October saying that Sanford, who is facing a re-election challenge from Republican Lauch Faircloth, has refused to respond to the surveys the committee sends to congressional candidates.

"Clearly, Senator Sanford is trying to hide his views on compulsory unionism," Reed Larson, president of the group, said in a letter dated Oct. 5. "And since presidential front-runner Bill Clinton is vowing to sign Big Labor's entire political agenda into law, where North Carolina's senators stand on Right to Work is

critical."

While Sanford has not completed the group's survey, he has let it know where he stands on "Right to Work." He has written the group a letter expressing support for North Carolina's right-to-work law, which essentially says that workers cannot be required to join a union to keep their jobs.

"There is nothing that we could say to satisfy them," says Jenni-

fer Hillman, an aide to Sanford. "They only support Republicans. They will plug Faircloth in North Carolina no matter what we say."

Hillman says that Sanford does not have time to fill out the "thousands" of surveys sent out by special-interest groups. Instead, she says that Sanford responds with a letter outlining his position on the issue in question, and includes copies of relevant position papers.

Such a letter was sent to the National Right to Work Committee informing it of Sanford's support of the state's right-to-work law. But that hasn't stopped the group from criticizing Sanford.

"Press Senator Sanford to repudiate his cozy relationship with Big Labor — tell him you expect him to defend your Right to Work, not the powers and privileges of Big Labor." Larson wrote in the letter.

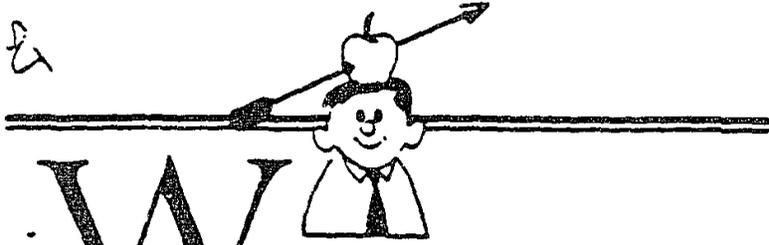
Karl Gallant, vice president of the committee, tells Dome that the committee will continue to say that Sanford has refused to respond.

"As we stated in our letter to him, we can only accept yes and no answers on the survey," he says. "We want the politicians to answer us yes or no."

North Carolina's new Senator, Lauch Faircloth pledged 100% support for Right to Work because North Carolina members called & wrote him!

0123 265 10 02

2



WILLIAM TELLS

The right to work ...

By Bill Satter

PUBLISHER, CLOVIS NEWS JOURNAL

DO YOU BELIEVE a person should have to join a particular organization (and pay dues) in order to get and hold a job?

If you say "yes," then you aren't going to like this column. And, it goes without saying that you don't agree with "right to work" legislation and would just as soon see elected officials vote for compulsory unionism.



Satter

In this latter respect, you have an interesting situation in New Mexico whereby virtually all Democrats refused to answer questions similar to the ones just put to you by *Poor William*. And, virtually all Republicans answered the questions with a resounding "no."

This was the result of a survey just mailed to Poor William by the National Right to Work Committee, which polled every candidate in the United States seeking national or state legislative office, (in fact, according to Reed Larson of the NRTWC, "In the last few months, I have sent every candidate three letters pleading with them to tell their constituents where they stand on Right to Work. And still, some outright refuse to answer... Why are they trying to hide their views on compulsory unionism?")

On the state level, here are the questions the NRTWC asked:

1. *Would you vote in favor of a New Mexico Right to Work law?*
2. *As a member of the legislature, would you vote to repeal so-called "exclusive representation" privileges granted to public sector unions?*
3. *Would you vote against so-called "agency shop" legislation for public and private sector workers in New Mexico?*

These questions seem perfectly legitimate to *Poor William*. Anyone who expects to work for a living should be given an answer by anyone who truly wants to "represent" or "serve" the public.

But, 34 Democratic candidates and/or incumbents for New Mexico state senate "refused to respond" to the questions, according to the National Right to Work Committee, and the same held true for 40 Democrats wanting to "serve" in the house. This is pretty sad when you consider there are only 42 senate and 70 house districts in the state.

Bill Satter got both state & federal survey mailing

Continued...

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So, how did our "locals" do:

• Incumbent District 63 Rep. Vincent "Smiley" Gallegos joined his Democratic colleagues in ducking the question. His opponent, Republican Walter Trachuk Sr. answered across the board that he would support the right of New Mexicans to work without being forced to join a union.

• Incumbent and unopposed District 64 Rep. Blake Curtia, District 27 Senator Stuart Ingle, and District 42 Senator Billy McKibben, all Republicans, also registered total opposition to compulsory unionism.

• Senate District 7 candidates Paul Davidson, the Democrat, and Patrick Lyons, the Republican, followed the statewide trend. Davidson ducked the issue; Lyons came down solidly on the side of every person's right to work without union coercion.

• On the national level, there were nine questions instead of three, but they boil down to the same overall issue, "Do you or don't you support the right of a person to work without being forced to join a union?" Incumbent U.S. Rep. Bill Richardson, a Democrat, did his fellow New Mexico party members proud by refusing to answer. His opponent, Republican F. Greg Bemis Jr., went across the board for the right to work.

So, there you have it. Use the information (or lack of information as it were in the case of most Democrats) as you will.

AND, IF YOU'RE INTERESTED in *Poor William's* bottom line opinion, it is this: Any country where the force of government is used to make a person join ANY organization in order to work, more closely resembles Nazi Germany than the original concept of the United States of America.

This unpleasantly harsh assessment is not intended to be a slap in the face for those who support the concept of labor unions, although most undoubtedly will take it as such. It is simply meant to point out that many people do not consider themselves "free" and in the "pursuit of happiness" when they are forced to join something they do not believe in.

In America, above all places in the world, it should be possible for people with opposing viewpoints to coexist peacefully, and respect the rights of others. Forced unionism is not peaceful coexistence and it redefines "respect" as "fear."

If you don't believe it, then tell *Poor William* why the state of New Mexico has no less than 74 wimps (at least when it comes to answering "big labor" questions) seeking election this year?

HAVE A GREAT SUNDAY and a super week!

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Hollings, Hartnett clash over insurance letter

By James T. Hammond
And Dan Hoover

News staff writers

Sen. Ernest Hollings and challenger Tommy Hartnett clashed Monday over whether the former Republican congressman used his public office for private gain, in a battle that both campaigns say could be decided in the Upstate.

Hollings, addressing a Democratic Party breakfast in Florence, released a copy of a letter that Hartnett wrote in 1983, when he was a second-term congressman.

Hollings said the letter, soliciting business for Hartnett's Charleston insurance agency that bears his family name, shows the congressman "used his office for private gain."

Hartnett said the letter was not an inappropriate use of his position in Congress.

"This went to homeowners, apparently, and deals with homeowners insurance packages," Hartnett said, while campaigning in Greenville. "I'm saying 'some guy is going to call on you. While I'm not in the business, one day I plan to return. I always did.'"

Hartnett reacted angrily to questions about his business affairs while he was a congressman.

"I'm an honest, legitimate businessman," Hartnett said. "I have not done anything inappropriate. I filed all my expense papers with the ethics committee in Congress."

He accused Hollings and his supporters of "sleazeball" campaign tactics and "character assassination."

Hartnett served in the U.S. House of Representatives between 1980 and 1988.

Sensing a chance to upset the veteran Democrat in the vote-rich Greenville area, Hartnett

scheduled at least three days in the Upstate.

Hollings is facing his toughest re-election challenge in 28 years and was expected to campaign in the Upstate two days this week.

With 10,000 more people registered to vote in Greenville County than in the 1988 presidential election, both candidates are pouring time and television money into the region.

Hartnett is seeking to boost his recognition with voters and peel away some of Hollings' traditional support in the strongly Republican area.

Hollings pressed his accusation that Hartnett mixed his public office with private business in speeches in the Lowcountry.

"We had (Operation) Lost Trust up in Columbia," Hollings said referring to the Statehouse bribery and influence-peddling scandal, "and we don't want to transfer it all the way up to Washington."

In the letter, Hartnett said in the first sentence, "I am writing you today not as your Congressman, but as the proprietor of a small business."

The Sept. 14, 1983 letter was on Hartnett Realty & Insurance Agency, Inc., stationery.

"Due to my full-time service in Congress, Hartnett Insurance Agency has suffered," he wrote, then noted recent staff changes and said, "I would consider it an honor and a privilege if you would give Hartnett Insurance an opportunity to bid on all your insurance needs."

Patting his breast pocket, Hollings said, "I've got a letter right here, and the press is welcome to it, where he solicits business."

In Greenville, prosecutors Joe Watson and Richard Harpootlian joined Greenville County Sheriff Johnny Mack Brown — all Democrats — endorsed Hollings.

Harpootlian, cited Hartnett's insurance company's involve-

ment with Macalloy Corp. of North Charleston as being "most inappropriate."

Macalloy transferred its insurance policy to the Hartnett agency after the then-congressman helped clear the way for the company to bid a \$23 million government contract.

Hartnett said Macalloy already had the insurance in force, and that Macalloy simply requested that the Hartnett agency be listed as the agent of record.

He said he took no money from the firm during his years in Washington and does not know how much money the agency made on the Macalloy business.

"If Hartnett had been serving as a member of the legislature under the new ethics law here, he wouldn't be running for the Senate, he'd be going to prison," Harpootlian said.

Hartnett bristled at the attacks.

"I hope when this thing is over that he'll bring charges against

Continued...

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me," Hartnett said. "I've explained it, I think, adequately.

"People like Mr. Harpootlian are so unbelievably biased, not only in their personal politics, but they drag it into their office," Hartnett said.

Hollings worked his way from the Pee Dee to Charleston, making a half-dozen speeches or appearances in a long campaign day.

"He said he didn't solicit, but I think if you've given an industry \$23 million bucks, that's a pretty good calling card," Hollings said in reference to Macalloy.

Hartnett expressed contempt for Hollings and the accusations.

"Public office doesn't mean that much to me," Hartnett said. "If it does to him, I pity the man and all his petty sleazy little supporters."

"Sen. Hollings now is resorting to using spokesmen because his own rhetoric rings so hollow," Hartnett said.

Officials with the campaign of Bill Clinton's Democratic presidential campaign, said that organization's tracking polls showed a sharp "narrowing" of

the race and expressed uneasiness about the outcome.

Later, in Charleston, Hollings released a letter from the National Right to Work Committee that he said was part of an orchestrated attempt to damage his reelection chances.

The letter, from NRTW executive director Reed Larson, criticized Hollings for being an enemy of right-to-work legislation and too cozy with organized labor.

"Sen. Hollings must feel the heat from concerned citizens ... Now, in the face of a tough U.S. Senate battle, is when he is most likely to mend his Washington ways. Please call him today," Larson wrote to members.

Calling Larson a "jackass," Hollings said that he was the "author" of the state's right-to-work law that prohibits compulsory union membership as a condition of employment.

"They've flooded the mails with this get-on-Hollings, call-him-everything," Hollings said during a presentation of the Guardian of Small Business Award by the National Federation of Independent Businesses.

Clearly, Sen.
Hollings did
feel the heat
of the Committee's
Survey & Citizen
Alert programs.

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FLORENCE MORNING NEWS

FLORENCE, SC
DAILY & SUNDAY 31,398

WEDNESDAY
OCT 28 1992

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**Hollings not
for the worker**

Reed Larson of the National Right to Work Committee says that he has asked Sen. Hollings time and again how he stands on Right to Work.

Hollings refuses to give him an answer. He ignores the question.

Where does Hollings get the millions he brags of having for his campaign? From the union bosses, of course. His voting record shows that he votes for them.

Who is Hollings for? The working man? Definitely "No!" Hollings is for Hollings. The campaign money is a bribe.

It is times to put an end to Hollings' deceptive behavior. Do not cast your vote for any candidate who does not give full commitment to the people. Any candidate who accepts donations from a special interest group is obligated to that group. This practice is at the root of the problem with Congress.

Clean up Congress. Vote Hartnett.

Lucy Elizabeth McDavid
Peter

*Sen. Hollings feels
more heat - from
a member who made
good use of the material
the Committee sent.*

201.011.397.2715

Oct. 14, 1992 WDCF-AM, Dade City, FL
"Open Mike" - 30-minute interview with Steve Goodrick
Topic was Survey '92, candidate responses, Right to Work in
general.

Oct. 22, 1992 WVOC, Columbia, SC
News Director taped interview with Martin Fox, to use as news
clips, regarding Senate race in South Carolina.

Oct. 26, 1992 KLWT-AM, Lebanon, MO
Dave Horvath, Program Director, taped interview with Martin Fox
regarding Senate race in Missouri to use in writing a news story.

Oct. 26, 1992 WGNU, St. Louis, MO
Charles Geer, News Director, interviewed Martin Fox for one hour
regarding Senate race in Missouri. Also discussed the
Committee's Federal Survey program, voting records of key votes,
and amount of Big Labor PAC money contributed to candidates in
Missouri.

Oct. 27, 1992 KRKS-AM, Denver, CO
News Director Dick Puter's assistant taped a 12-minute interview
with Martin Fox, to write up as a news story. Subject was Senate
and District 4 race.

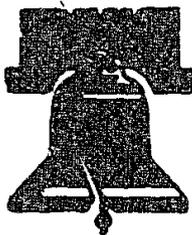
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October 27, 1992

Ads were also placed in newspapers in the following states, as well as Georgia, text of which is attached:

Idaho	Clinton, Stallings
Nevada	Clinton, Reid
North Carolina	Clinton, Sanford
Utah	Clinton, Owens

20 "04" 297 "25" 17



NEWS from the

National Right to Work Committee

8001 Braddock Road • Springfield, VA 22160
TELEPHONE: (703) 321-9820

6

For Immediate Release:

Contact: Martin Fox

Director of Public Affairs

October 27, 1992

(703) 321-9820

(800) 325-7892

NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK COMMITTEE LAUNCHES

ADS IN GEORGIA QUESTIONING CLINTON, FOWLER

Final Attempt to Force Fowler to Disavow Big Labor

And Support Georgia's Right to Work

SPRINGFIELD, Va. -- In a final effort to persuade Georgia Senator Wyche Fowler to disclose his position on Right to Work, the National Right to Work Committee is running ads in Georgia newspapers urging Fowler and Democratic Presidential candidate Bill Clinton to renounce their support for forced unionism.

The Committee's advertisement, versions of which will run in 5 states on October 28, scores Clinton for his promise to "repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act." Taft-Hartley Section 14(b) enables states to enact Right to Work laws, granting workers the freedom to choose whether to pay union dues.

Repeal of Section 14(b) would imperil Right to Work laws in 21 states nationwide, including Georgia and Clinton's own home state of Arkansas.

Ironically, one of Gov. Clinton's most effective campaign issues has been the relative economic success of Arkansas during the recession. Arkansas' Right to Work law contributed

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

significantly to Arkansas' job growth.

The Committee's ads also lambaste Senator Fowler for his support of compulsory unionism. The ad cites Fowler's two votes in June for Sen. Ted Kennedy's so-called "Striker Replacement" bill. The ad warns that "the Strike bill would have forced workers to strike" at the whim of the union bosses, allowing them to call any strike they wish, and win any strike they call -- easy as pushing a button.

While Fowler has refused to answer the Committee's candidate survey on the Right to Work, his opponent, Paul Coverdell, has pledged to support Georgia's Right to Work law.

The National Right to Work Committee's ads provide telephone numbers for both Clinton and Fowler: "Call Governor Bill Clinton at (800)325-9992 and Senator Wyche Fowler at (404)331-0697," and calls on them both to renounce their support for forced unionism.

The ads also exhort Georgia Right to Work supporters to "turn Bill Clinton and Wyche Fowler around on Right to Work ... Right now is the best time. Now's when the politicians are listening to you. Give 'em an earful."

The Committee said today it was considering expanding the advertising into more newspapers, "if funds allow."

(The National Right to Work Committee is a nonprofit, 1.7 million-member organization devoted solely to opposing compulsory unionism. It neither endorses nor supports any political candidate. For more information concerning Right to Work laws, the National Right to Work Committee, or this news release, call Martin Fox at 800-325-7892.)

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

7

R.I.P. Georgia Right to Work 1947-1993?



Call Governor Bill Clinton at 1 (800) 325-9992



Call Senator Wyche Fowler at 1 (404) 331-0697

Will Clinton and Fowler Kill Georgia's Right to Work Law?

A Warning to Georgia Workers, Small Businesses, Taxpayers and Consumers from the National Right to Work Committee

Bill Clinton and Wyche Fowler Want to Force You to Pay Union Dues to Work in Georgia

As Governor, Bill Clinton bragged about his state's Right to Work law to lure new jobs and small businesses to Arkansas. In fact, Arkansas' Right to Work law (which allows workers to choose whether or not to pay union dues) enabled Bill Clinton to boast that his state "ranks 1st in the country in growth of new jobs . . . and 4th in income increase."

'Whatever Y'all Want': Clinton Trades Right to Work for Big Labor Support

But to win the support of Organized Labor's massive political machine (which dumps over \$350 million into federal elections each year), Bill Clinton now promises the AFL-CIO he'll betray his own state — and yours — by repealing all 21 state Right to Work laws.

In his campaign book, *Putting People First*, Bill Clinton wrote the magic words union officials so want to hear: "I support repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act." Section 14(b) authorizes state legislatures to enact Right to Work laws. Repeal of Section 14 (b) would repeal all 21 state Right to Work laws — including Georgia's.

Unless you change Bill Clinton's mind, he and Senator Wyche Fowler may repeal your Right to Work law and force tens of thousands of Georgia workers to pay union dues or be fired. *Thousands of jobs would be lost forever.*

HELP SAVE GEORGIA'S RIGHT TO WORK!

Tell Clinton and Fowler not to force Georgia workers to pay union dues.

This advertisement is paid for with voluntary contributions from Georgia members of the National Right to Work Committee who believe that every worker should have the right, but not be compelled, to join a union in order to get or keep a job.

To help protect Georgia's Right to Work law, delay the cost of this advertisement, or for more information (including copies of the candidates' Right to Work Candidate Surveys), please:

- 1) Call 1 (800) 325-7892, or
- 2) Mail a contribution payable to NRTWC, 8001 Braddock Road, #500, Springfield, VA 22160.

(Contributions are not tax deductible.)

Senator Wyche Fowler also Betrays Georgia's Right to Work Law

Just a few months ago, Senator Fowler voted twice to enact Senator Ted Kennedy's Pushbutton Strike bill (S. 55). The Strike bill would have forced workers to strike. Union "organizers" would call virtually any strike they wish and win any strike they incite. Employers could be forced to fire workers who disobey union strike orders.

If Senator Fowler had prevailed, Kennedy's Pushbutton Strike bill would have blown a gaping hole in Georgia's Right to Work law. Kennedy's Strike bill fell just 3 votes short of passage in the U.S. Senate . . . no thanks to Senator Fowler.

Senator Fowler is Hiding from YOU

Hundreds of Georgia members of the National Right to Work Committee have contacted Senator Fowler urging him to answer the Committee's Candidate Survey. But Senator Fowler refuses to tell you whether or not he'll defend your Right to Work law next year.

Senator Fowler's opponent, Paul Coverdell, pledges to support Right to Work 100% — especially Georgia's Right to Work law. Senator Fowler should publicly vow to support Right to Work, too.

Union Control over the White House and Congress = Forced Unionism

UNLESS YOU TURN BILL CLINTON AND WYCHE FOWLER AROUND ON RIGHT TO WORK NOW, union power brokers may be able to pass just about any law they want in the first 100 days of a Clinton Administration.

Right now is the best time. Now's when the politicians are still listening to YOU. Give 'em an earful.

Tell Bill Clinton and Wyche Fowler: Hands Off the Freedom and Jobs of Georgia Citizens!

002707 2637 40 02

R.I.P. ● Idaho Right to Work 1985-1993?



Call Governor Bill Clinton at 1 (800) 325-9992

Call Congressman Richard Stallings at 1 (208) 336-1992

Will Clinton and Stallings Kill Idaho's Right to Work Law?

A Warning to Idaho Workers, Small Businesses, Taxpayers and Consumers from the National Right to Work Committee

Bill Clinton and Richard Stallings Want to Force You to Pay Union Dues to Work in Idaho

As Governor, Bill Clinton bragged about his state's Right to Work law to lure new jobs and small businesses to Arkansas. In fact, Arkansas' Right to Work law (which allows workers to choose whether or not to pay union dues) enabled Bill Clinton to boast that his state "ranks 1st in the country in growth of new jobs . . . and 4th in income increase."

'Whatever Y'all Want': Clinton Trades Right to Work for Big Labor Support

But to win the support of Organized Labor's massive political machine (which dumps over \$350 million into federal elections each year), Bill Clinton now promises the AFL-CIO he'll betray his own state — and yours — by repealing all 21 state Right to Work laws.

In his campaign book, *Putting People First*, Bill Clinton wrote the magic words union officials so want to hear: "I support repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act." Section 14(b) authorizes state legislatures to enact Right to Work laws. Repeal of Section 14 (b) would repeal all 21 state Right to Work laws — including Idaho's.

Unless you change Bill Clinton's mind, he and Senate Candidate Richard Stallings may repeal your Right to Work law and force tens of thousands of Idaho workers to pay union dues or be fired. *Thousands of jobs would be lost forever.*

Congressman Richard Stallings also Betrays Idaho's Right to Work Law

Last year, Congressman Stallings voted to enact Senator Ted Kennedy's Pushbutton Strike bill (S. 55). The Strike bill would have forced workers to strike. Union "organizers" would call virtually any strike they wish and win any strike they incite. Employers could be forced to fire workers who disobey union strike orders.

If Congressman Stallings had prevailed, Kennedy's Pushbutton Strike bill would have blown a gaping hole in Idaho's Right to Work law. Kennedy's Strike bill sailed through the U.S. House of Representatives . . . thanks to Congressman Stallings.

Congressman Stallings is Hiding from YOU

Hundreds of Idaho members of the National Right to Work Committee have contacted Congressman Stallings urging him to answer the Committee's Candidate Survey. But Congressman Stallings refuses to tell you whether he'll defend your Right to Work law in the U.S. Senate next year.

Congressman Stallings' opponent, Dirk Kempthorne, pledges to support Right to Work 100% — especially Idaho's Right to Work law. Congressman Stallings should publicly vow to support Right to Work, too.

Union Control over the White House and Congress = Forced Unionism

UNLESS YOU TURN BILL CLINTON AND RICHARD STALLINGS AROUND ON RIGHT TO WORK NOW, union power brokers may be able to pass just about any law they want in the first 100 days of a Clinton Administration.

Right now is the best time. Now's when the politicians are still listening to YOU. Give 'em an earful.

Tell Bill Clinton and Richard Stallings: Hands Off the Freedom and Jobs of Idaho Citizens!

HELP SAVE IDAHO'S RIGHT TO WORK!

Tell Clinton and Stallings not to force Idaho workers to pay union dues.

This advertisement is paid for with voluntary contributions from Idaho members of the National Right to Work Committee who believe that every worker should have the right, but not be compelled, to join a union in order to get or keep a job.

To help protect Idaho's Right to Work law, defray the cost of this advertisement, or for more information (including copies of the candidates' Right to Work Candidate Surveys), please:

- 1) Call 1 (800) 325-7892, or
- 2) Mail a contribution payable to NRTWC, 8001 Braddock Road, #500, Springfield, VA 22160.

(Contributions are not tax deductible.)

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R.I.P.

Nevada Right to Work 1953-1993?



Call Governor Bill Clinton at 1 (800) 325-9992



Call Senator Harry Reid at 1 (702) 598-1992

Will Clinton and Reid Kill Nevada's Right to Work Law?

A Warning to Nevada Workers, Small Businesses, Taxpayers and Consumers from the National Right to Work Committee

Bill Clinton and Harry Reid Want to Force You to Pay Union Dues to Work in Nevada

As Governor, Bill Clinton bragged about his state's Right to Work law to lure new jobs and small businesses to Arkansas. In fact, Arkansas' Right to Work law (which allows workers to choose whether or not to pay union dues) enabled Bill Clinton to boast that his state "ranks 1st in the country in growth of new jobs . . . and 4th in income increase."

'Whatever Y'all Want': Clinton Trades Right to Work for Big Labor Support

But to win the support of Organized Labor's massive political machine (which dumps over \$350 million into federal elections each year), Bill Clinton now promises the AFL-CIO he'll betray his own state — and yours — by repealing all 21 state Right to Work laws.

In his campaign book, *Putting People First*, Bill Clinton wrote the magic words union officials so want to hear: "I support repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act." Section 14(b) authorizes state legislatures to enact Right to Work laws. Repeal of Section 14 (b) would repeal all 21 state Right to Work laws — including Nevada's.

Unless you change Bill Clinton's mind, he and Senator Harry Reid may repeal your Right to Work law and force tens of thousands of Nevada workers to pay union dues or be fired. *Thousands of jobs would be lost forever.*

HELP SAVE NEVADA'S RIGHT TO WORK!

Tell Clinton and Reid not to force Nevada workers to pay union dues.

This advertisement is paid for with voluntary contributions from Nevada members of the National Right to Work Committee who believe that every worker should have the right, but not be compelled, to join a union in order to get or keep a job.

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Senator Harry Reid also Betrays Nevada's Right to Work Law

Just a few months ago, Senator Reid voted twice to enact Senator Ted Kennedy's Pushbutton Strike bill (S. 55). The Strike bill would have forced workers to strike. Union "organizers" would call virtually any strike they wish and win any strike they incite. Employers could be forced to fire workers who disobey union strike orders.

If Senator Reid had prevailed, Kennedy's Pushbutton Strike bill would have blown a gaping hole in Nevada's Right to Work law. Kennedy's Strike bill fell just 3 votes short of passage in the U.S. Senate . . . no thanks to Senator Reid.

Senator Reid is Hiding from YOU

Hundreds of Nevada members of the National Right to Work Committee have contacted Senator Reid urging him to answer the Committee's Candidate Survey. But Senator Reid refuses to tell you whether or not he'll defend your Right to Work law next year.

Senator Reid's opponent, Demar Dahl, pledges to support Right to Work 100% — especially Nevada's Right to Work law. Senator Reid should publicly vow to support Right to Work, too.

Union Control over the White House and Congress = Forced Unionism

UNLESS YOU TURN BILL CLINTON AND HARRY REID AROUND ON RIGHT TO WORK NOW, union power brokers may be able to pass just about any law they want in the first 100 days of a Clinton Administration.

Right now is the best time. Now's when the politicians are still listening to YOU. Give 'em an earful.

Tell Bill Clinton and Harry Reid: Hands Off the Freedom and Jobs of Nevada Citizens!

20.04.397.2722

R.I.P.

North Carolina Right to Work 1954-1993?



Call Governor Bill Clinton at 1 (800) 325-9992



Call Senator Terry Sanford at 1 (800) 722-1992

Will Clinton and Sanford Kill North Carolina's Right to Work Law?

A Warning to North Carolina Workers, Small Businesses, Taxpayers and Consumers from the National Right to Work Committee

Bill Clinton and Terry Sanford Want to Force You to Pay Union Dues in Order to Work in North Carolina

As Governor, Bill Clinton bragged about his state's Right to Work law to lure new jobs and small businesses to Arkansas. In fact, their Right to Work law (which allows workers to choose whether or not to pay union dues) enabled Bill Clinton to boast that "Arkansas ranks 1st in the country in growth of new jobs and 4th in income increase."

'Whatever Y'all Want': Clinton Trades Right to Work for Big Labor Support

But to win the support of Organized Labor's massive political machine (which dumps over \$350 million into federal elections each year), Bill Clinton now promises the AFL-CIO he'll betray his own state — and yours — by repealing all 21 state Right to Work laws.

In his campaign book, *Putting People First*, Bill Clinton wrote the magic words union officials so want to hear: "I support repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act." Section 14(b) authorizes state legislatures to enact Right to Work laws. Repeal of Section 14(b) would repeal all 21 state Right to Work laws — including North Carolina's.

Unless you change Bill Clinton's mind, he and Terry Sanford may repeal your Right to Work law and force tens of thousands of North Carolina workers to pay union dues or be fired. *Thousands of jobs would be lost forever.*

HELP SAVE NORTH CAROLINA'S RIGHT TO WORK!

Tell Clinton and Sanford not to force North Carolina workers to pay union dues.

This advertisement is paid for with voluntary contributions from North Carolina members of the National Right to Work Committee who believe that every worker should have the right, but not be compelled, to join a union in order to get or keep a job.

To help protect North Carolina's Right to Work law, betray the cost of this advertisement, or for more information (including copies of the candidates' Right to Work Candidate Surveys), please:

- 1) Call 1 (800) 325-7892, or
- 2) Mail a contribution payable to NRTWC, 8001 Braddock Road, #500, Springfield, VA 22160.

(Contributions are not tax deductible.)

Senator Terry Sanford Forces Workers to Fund Big Labor Politics — Including His Reelection

Just a few weeks ago, Senator Sanford voted to keep the forced dues union bosses skim from American workers' pockets flowing into his reelection bid. Sanford voted to block implementation of the Supreme Court's 1988 *Beck* decision, which outlawed the use of workers' forced dues for union politics.

If Senator Sanford had prevailed, the destruction of *Beck* would have bankrolled Big Labor's political machine with forced-dues wages from workers — money which Big Labor is spending to reelect Terry Sanford. The proposal to gut *Beck* fell just 4 votes short of passage in the U.S. Senate ... no thanks to Senator Sanford.

Senator Sanford is Hiding from YOU

Hundreds of North Carolina members of the National Right to Work Committee have contacted Senator Sanford by phone, by mail, and by postcard, urging him to answer the Committee's Candidate Survey. But Senator Sanford refuses to tell you whether or not he'll defend your Right to Work law next year.

Senator Sanford's opponent, Lauch Faircloth, pledges to support Right to Work 100% — especially North Carolina's Right to Work law. Senator Sanford should publicly vow to support Right to Work, too.

UNLESS YOU TURN BILL CLINTON AND TERRY SANFORD AROUND ON RIGHT TO WORK NOW, union power brokers may be able to pass just about any law they want in the first 100 days of a Clinton Administration.

Right now is the best time. Now's when the politicians are still listening to YOU. Give 'em an earful.

Tell Bill Clinton and Terry Sanford: Hands Off the Freedom and Jobs of North Carolina Citizens!

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11

R.I.P. ● Utah Right to Work 1955-1993?



Call Governor Bill Clinton at 1 (800) 325-9992



Call Congressman Wayne Owens at 1 (801) 486-1992

Will Clinton and Owens Kill Utah's Right to Work Law?

A Warning to Utah Workers, Small Businesses, Taxpayers and Consumers from the National Right to Work Committee

Bill Clinton and Wayne Owens Want to Force You to Pay Union Dues to Work in Utah

As Governor, Bill Clinton bragged about his state's Right to Work law to lure new jobs and small businesses to Arkansas. In fact, Arkansas' Right to Work law (which allows workers to choose whether or not to pay union dues) enabled Bill Clinton to boast that his state "ranks 1st in the country in growth of new jobs . . . and 4th in income increase."

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In his campaign book, *Putting People First*, Bill Clinton wrote the magic words union officials so want to hear: "I support repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act." Section 14(b) authorizes state legislatures to enact Right to Work laws. Repeal of Section 14(b) would repeal all 21 state Right to Work laws — including Utah's.

Unless you change Bill Clinton's mind, he and Senatorial Candidate Wayne Owens may repeal your Right to Work law and force tens of thousands of Utah workers to pay union dues or be fired. *Thousands of jobs would be lost forever*

HELP SAVE UTAH'S RIGHT TO WORK!

Tell Clinton and Owens not to force Utah workers to pay union dues.

This advertisement is paid for with voluntary contributions from Utah members of the National Right to Work Committee who believe that every worker should have the right, but not be compelled, to join a union in order to get or keep a job.

To help protect Utah's Right to Work law, delay the cost of this advertisement, or for more information (including copies of the candidates' Right to Work Candidate Surveys), please:

- 1) Call 1 (800) 325-7892, or
- 2) Mail a contribution payable to NRTWC,
8001 Braddock Road, #500, Springfield, VA 22160.

(Contributions are not tax deductible.)

Congressman Wayne Owens also Betrays Utah's Right to Work Law

Last year, Congressman Owens voted to enact Senator Ted Kennedy's Pushbutton Strike bill (S. 55). The Strike bill would have forced workers to strike. Union "organizers" would call virtually any strike they wish and win any strike they incite. Employers could be forced to fire workers who disobey union strike orders.

If Congressman Owens had prevailed, Kennedy's Pushbutton Strike bill would have blown a gaping hole in Utah's Right to Work law. Kennedy's Strike bill sailed through the U.S. House of Representatives . . . thanks to Congressman Owens.

Congressman Owens is Hiding from YOU

Hundreds of Utah members of the National Right to Work Committee have contacted Congressman Owens urging him to answer the Committee's Candidate Survey. But Congressman Owens refuses to tell you whether or not he'll defend your Right to Work law in the Senate next year.

Congressman Owens' opponent, Robert Bennett, pledges to support Right to Work 100% — especially Utah's Right to Work law. *Congressman Owens should publicly vow to support Right to Work, too.*

Union Control over the White House and Congress = Forced Unionism

UNLESS YOU TURN BILL CLINTON AND WAYNE OWENS AROUND ON RIGHT TO WORK NOW, union power brokers may be able to pass just about any law they want in the first 100 days of a Clinton Administration.

Right now is the best time. Now's when the politicians are still listening to YOU. Give 'em an earful.

Tell Bill Clinton and Wayne Owens: Hands Off the Freedom and Jobs of Utah Citizens!

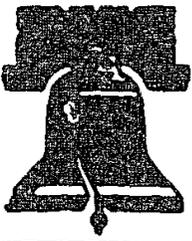
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12

This release was personalized for the following states, targeting Clinton only (Ad text was included also):

AL, AR, AZ, FL, IA, KS, LA, MS, ND, NE, SC, SD, TN, TX, VA, WY

20-04-397-2725



NEWS from the National Right to Work Committee

8001 Braddock Road • Springfield, VA 22160
TELEPHONE: (703) 321-9820

For Immediate Release:

October 27, 1992

Contact: Martin Fox
Director of Public Affairs
(703) 321-9820
(800) 325-7892

NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK COMMITTEE LAUNCHES

ADS IN TEXAS QUESTIONING CLINTON ON RIGHT TO WORK

Final Attempt to Force Clinton to Disavow Big Labor and Support Texas' Right to Work Law

SPRINGFIELD, Va. -- In a last-minute effort to persuade Democratic Presidential candidate Bill Clinton to reverse his position on Right to Work, the National Right to Work Committee is providing ads to Texas newspapers that urge Clinton to renounce his support for forced unionism.

The Committee's advertisement, versions of which will run in 5 Right to Work states on October 28, scores Clinton for his promise to "repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act." Taft-Hartley Section 14(b) enables states to enact Right to Work laws, granting workers the freedom to choose whether to pay union dues.

Repeal of Section 14(b) would imperil Right to Work laws in 21 states nationwide, including Texas and Clinton's own home state of Arkansas.

Ironically, one of Gov. Clinton's most effective campaign issues has been the relative economic success of Arkansas during the recession. The ad cites Bill Clinton's frequent boast that "his state 'ranks 1st in the country in growth of new jobs ...

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and 4th in income increase.' "

Arkansas' Right to Work law contributed significantly to Arkansas' job growth, but Bill Clinton has promised his Organized Labor supporters that he will kill Right to Work in Arkansas, Texas, and 19 other states.

The National Right to Work Committee's ad provides the telephone number for Clinton: "Call Governor Bill Clinton at (800) 325-9992" and calls on him to renounce his ties to Big Labor and forced unionism.

The ad also exhorts Texas Right to Work supporters to "turn Bill Clinton around on Right to Work NOW ... Right now is the best time. Now's when the politicians are listening to YOU. Give 'em an earful."

The Committee said today it was considering expanding the advertising into more newspapers, "if funds allow."

The National Right to Work Committee is a nonprofit, 1.7 million-member organization devoted solely to opposing compulsory unionism. It neither endorses nor supports any political candidate. For more information concerning Right to Work laws, the National Right to Work Committee, or this news release, call Martin Fox at (800) 325-7892.

2025-04-23 10:00

13

R.I.P.

Florida Right to Work 1968-1993?



Call Governor Bill Clinton at 1 (800) 325-9992

Will Bill Clinton Kill Florida's Right to Work Law?

A Warning to Florida Workers, Small Businesses, Taxpayers and Consumers from the National Right to Work Committee

Bill Clinton Wants to Force You to Pay Union Dues to Work in Florida

As Governor, Bill Clinton bragged about his state's Right to Work law to lure new jobs and small businesses to Arkansas. In fact, Arkansas' Right to Work law (which allows workers to choose whether or not to pay union dues) enabled Bill Clinton to boast that his state "ranks 1st in the country in growth of new jobs . . . and 4th in income increase."

wrote the magic words union officials so want to hear: "I support repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act." Section 14(b) authorizes state legislatures to enact Right to Work laws. Repeal of Section 14(b) would repeal all 21 state Right to Work laws — including Florida's.

Unless you change Bill Clinton's mind, he and a new Big Labor controlled Senate may repeal your Right to Work law and force tens of thousands of Florida workers to pay union dues or be fired. Thousands of jobs would be lost forever.

'Whatever Y'all Want': Clinton Trades Right to Work for Big Labor Support

But to win the support of Organized Labor's massive political machine (which dumps over \$350 million into federal elections each year), Bill Clinton now promises the AFL-CIO he'll betray his own state — and yours — by repealing all 21 state Right to Work laws.

Union Control over the White House and Congress = Forced Unionism

UNLESS YOU TURN BILL CLINTON AROUND ON RIGHT TO WORK NOW, union power brokers may be able to pass just about any law they want in the first 100 days of a Clinton Administration.

Right now is the best time. Now's when the politicians are still listening to YOU. Give 'em an earful.

In his campaign book, *Putting People First*, Bill Clinton

HELP SAVE FLORIDA'S RIGHT TO WORK!

Tell Bill Clinton not to force Florida workers to pay union dues.

This advertisement is paid for with voluntary contributions from Florida members of the National Right to Work Committee who believe that every worker should have the right, but not be compelled, to join a union in order to get or keep a job.

To help protect Florida's Right to Work law, defray the cost of this advertisement, or for more information (including copies of the candidates' Right to Work Candidate Surveys), please:

- 1) Call 1 (800) 325-7892, or
- 2) Mail a contribution payable to NRTWC, 8001 Braddock Road, #500, Springfield, VA 22160.

(Contributions are not tax deductible.)

Tell Bill Clinton: Hands Off the Freedom and Jobs of Florida's Citizens!

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NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 38, NUMBER 8

August 1992

Big Labor Targets Senate for Takeover *Union Czars Only '2-3 Votes' from Total Control*

This fall, "Big Labor is poised to buy the last two or three votes they need" in the U.S. Senate for "total control" over the federal government. National Right to Work Committee President Reed Larson warned Committee members in August.

Larson's warning came as he announced plans to launch the Committee's 1992 Citizen Alert Program, a campaign to alert pro-Right to Work Americans where candidates stand on compulsory unionism issues and "make sure the candidates hear, listen to and obey the voice of the American people," Larson added.

The Committee's Citizen Alert Program will include mailings, phone banks, news releases and, if possible, radio, newspaper and even TV ads.

Larson pledged to conduct the program not only in six targeted states, but in every state, "if we have the financial resources."

Union Elite Will Pass Coercive Laws 'No Matter Who's President'

Big Labor's 1992 scheme to seize control of the U.S. Senate, together with the union machine's lock-grip on the U.S. House of Representatives, could result in a "veto-proof supermajority bought and paid for by the AFL-CIO in control of Congress — almost certainly enabling Big Labor to enact virtually any law — *no matter who's President.*" Larson explained.

Then Congress would be able to rub-

See **Power** next page

Veto-Proof Senate Within Reach for Union Elite

The Newsletter helped put heat on the politicians

Big Labor Strength
In U.S. Senate Now

Senate Opposition
To Forced Unionism

What
Union Czars
Need for
Absolute Control

CONTENTS

No Follow Through

Federal agencies ignore violations of forced-dues politics edict3

South Carolina Lures BMW

Right to Work State to gain up to 4,000 high-paying auto jobs4

Empire State Shakedown

Democrat and GOP legislators collude to pass new forced-dues bill7

On the Lookout

Committee's sharp-eyed media monitors combat Big Labor8

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Power

Continued from page 1

ber-stamp the entire legislative wish list of the AFL-CIO into law.

Topping that agenda is Sen. Ted Kennedy's (D-Mass.) Pushbutton Strike bill (S.55/H.R. 5).

The Strike bill would spark nationwide strikes and force thousands of struggling small businesses to submit to union-boss demands that they force their employees to pay union dues.

Big Labor's Strike bill would require employers to punish and even fire workers who go to their jobs in defiance of union-boss strike orders.

In June, union lobbyists fell just short of the votes needed to shut off debate on the Strike bill and ram it through the U.S. Senate.

But political observers predict that Big Labor would have more Senate votes for final passage of the Strike bill than they could marshal to kill debate and force a vote.

Next would be Hatch Act Repeal (S. 917/H.R. 20).

Hatch Act Repeal would allow union barons to coerce 2.9 million federal workers — and countless private citizens — into supporting union-machine politics.

Union officials want the Hatch Act gutted so they can add 2.9 million new conscripts to their political army — while polls show most federal workers

... And explain & how (continued)

want the Hatch Act left alone. Wiping out the Hatch Act would grease the skids for passage of the Federal Forced Dues bill (H.R. 3672), sponsored by Rep. Patsy Mink (D-Hawaii), which would pump an estimated \$430 million into the treasuries of the government union czars.

The Federal Forced Dues bill would empower union officials to force federal workers to pay union dues — or be fired.

Then, Big Labor's political strategists would launch a drive to abolish Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

All 21 state Right to Work laws could thus be wiped out.

Threat Greatest in Six States

Three Senate Right to Work advocates are stepping down this year, and another three generally pro-Right to Work senators are facing stiff challenges from union boss-backed candidates.

Consequently, the union political machine may easily pick up the two or three Senate votes needed to override a Presidential veto.

Pro-Right to Work Sens. Warren Rudman (R-N.H.), Steve Symms (R-Idaho) and Jake Garn (R-Utah) are retiring.

And union politicians have also targeted Senate seats in Alaska, California and Indiana for takeover.

With an estimated \$350-400 million red-dues political slush fund at their disposal, Big Labor's top strategists are sparing no effort or expense to grab each of these Senate seats.

Larson Urges Members to Assist Committee in 'Citizen Alert' Plan

Larson invited Committee members in early August to help the Committee fight back, by helping the 1992 Citizen Alert Program financially and by giving advice on pinpoint targeting in members' home states.

The Citizen Alert Program would be effective, Larson explained, because of the Committee's "secret weapon ... the 75% of Americans who agree that compulsory unionism is wrong and also deadly to our economy.

"If the American people make their collective voice heard, the candidates will 'feel the heat, and see the light'.

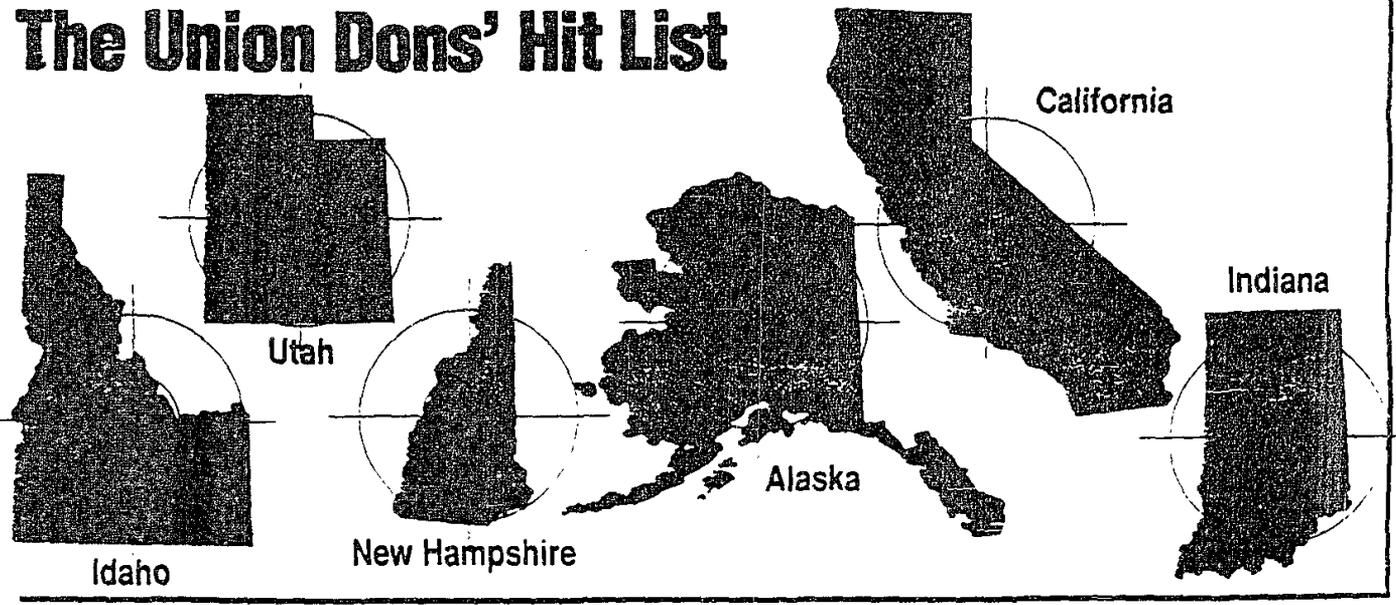
"Then the candidates will face a choice: between obeying the union elite — or the 75% of Americans who back Right to Work.

"The success of the National Right to Work Committee has always depended completely on the grassroots activism of our members — so I am asking Committee members to help win this battle with their financial support and personal involvement," Larson explained.

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machine

The Union Dons' Hit List



Union political chieftains are fixing their gunsights on these six states, where they are confident they can install Big Labor puppets to take the place of pro-Right to Work U.S. senators.



NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 38, NUMBER 10

October 1992

Clinton Vows to Destroy Right to Work Organized Labor Plots U.S. Senate Sweep

With the 1992 campaigns in their final stages, Big Labor's political machine is poised to capture the prize union officials have sought for decades — a veto-proof super majority in both chambers of Congress and a puppet in the White House.

Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton has fully caved in to union-boss political pressure by vowing to support federal legislation that would nullify all 21 state Right to Work laws.

In his campaign book, *Putting People First*, Clinton and his running mate, Tennessee Sen. Al Gore, promise to "support the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act," which would instantly wipe out every state's liberty to protect its citizens' Right to Work. (For more on Clinton, see p. 3.)

With President Bush's mixed record on compulsory unionism and his personal unpopularity hurting Right to Work candidates in the polls, the only hope of turning the tide is the National Right to Work Committee's Citizen Alert program, in which Committee members are putting heat on Senate candidates to answer the Committee's 1992 Survey fully in favor of Right to Work.

While politicians beholden to Big Labor have long controlled the U.S. House of Representatives, Right to Work advocates have valiantly maintained a toehold in the Senate sufficient to stave off countless forced-unionism proposals.

But a shift of even two or three Senate seats could give union lobbyists the extra muscle they need to ram a whole range of compulsory-unionism statutes into law.

For instance, this June, Sen. Ted Kennedy's (D-Mass.) Pushbutton Strike bill failed to pass the Senate by only three votes.

The job-destroying Strike bill (S. 55/H.R. 5), which steamrolled through the House in 1991, would deny workers



AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS

If the union bosses sweep the Senate and the White House, Clinton vows to abolish all Right to Work laws: "We support the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act."

across America the right to withhold support for union-boss strikes without being penalized or even fired as a result.

Passage of the bill would incite a wave of violent, national strikes, destroying jobs and reigniting inflation.

And Sen. John Glenn's (D-Ohio) Hatch Act repeal (S. 914/H.R. 20) —

sought exclusively by and for federal postal union czars — failed in 1990 by only two Senate votes.

If this bill had passed, 2.9 million federal workers would have been dragooned into a new union-boss political machine, imperiling the freedom of countless ordi-

See **Sweep** page 2

CONTENTS

Whatever Y'all Want

Bill Clinton trades home state's Right to Work to union moguls.....3

Minnesota Fat Cats

Enactment of Strike bill "clone" enriches Big Labor, plunders state....4

Nat'l Endowment for Coercion

Taxpayer dollars help AFL-CIO build worldwide empire.....7

Mad, Mad Metzenbaum

Big Labor fanatic continues drive to enact Kennedy Strike bill.....8

Again in October, the Newsletter turned up the heat on the politicians, a tested Committee member, & exposed Big Labor's illegal politics

Sweep

Continued from page 1

nary citizens.

Seizing just a few more seats in the Senate could empower the union bosses to pass a host of other coercive schemes — including even repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

And many political experts are predicting Organized Labor will achieve significant advances this campaign year.

Union Strategists Jubilant Over Campaign Prospects

With an estimated \$350-400 million hidden campaign war chest illegally amassed from workers' forced-union dues, union political operatives are confident they will make the gains they need to enact the special interest legislation they want.

Big Labor's massive forced-dues support explains why it holds such a formidable grip over Senate incumbents and challengers.

Union-boss puppet incumbents such as Wyche Fowler (D-Ga.), Richard Shelby (D-Ala.) and Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) show no sign of abandoning their allegiance to the union hierarchy and forced-dues politicking.

And the union political chieftains have a shining opportunity to increase the number of Big Labor lapdogs in the Senate this year:

California

Appointed Sen. John Seymour (R) and challenger Dianne Feinstein (D) — who is way ahead in the polls — have both refused

to take a stand against forced unionism by answering the Right to Work Survey.

Seymour's failure to answer the Survey is puzzling, since he voted in June to block passage of the Strike bill.

But Ms. Feinstein's silence is easier to understand.

She has already pocketed more than \$156,000 in Big Labor cash alone, and perhaps 10 times that amount in union-machine political "soft" money like phone banks, paid "volunteers," and partisan get-out-the-vote drives.

New Hampshire

Granite State Right to Work supporters avidly hope that the successor to retiring pro-Right to Work Sen. Warren Rudman will also oppose compulsory unionism.

Democratic candidate John Rauh, darling of the AFL-CIO, is in a horse race with Republican Gov. Judd Gregg.

Like Rauh, Gregg has balked at answering his Right to Work Survey. Union lobbyists give Gregg due credit for killing a Right to Work bill behind the scenes in New Hampshire this year.

Only Independent candidate Larry Brady has responded to his Survey fully in favor of worker freedom.

Indiana

Senate challenger Joe "I am union!" Hogsett (D) raked in a minimum of \$800,000 in union boss contributions for his successful 1990 race for Secretary of State.

Having assembled another \$232,000 in union PAC money for his new campaign, Hogsett is obviously in Big Labor's pocket.

Incumbent Dan Coats (R) has heeded the requests of Indiana Right to Work

supporters by pledging steadfast opposition to forced unionism in his 1992 Survey, while Hogsett has not responded.

Alaska



In a baffling turn of events, Sen. Frank Murkowski (R), who generally votes against forced unionism, has failed thus far to answer his Right to Work Survey.

Challenger Tony Smith (D) is also keeping his views on Right to Work a secret from Alaska citizens, but in his case the union bosses have let the cat out of the bag by launching phone banks, door-to-door campaigns, and other hidden "soft money" political activities to buy Smith's loyalties.

Idaho



The retirement of Sen. Steve Symms (R), a leader in the Committee's battle to stop the Pushbutton Strike bill, threatens to leave a big hole in the Committee's thin line of defense in the Senate.

Vying for the seat are union-label Rep. Richard Stallings (D), who voted for the Strike bill and Hatch Act repeal, and Boise Mayor Dirk Kempthorne (R), who has promised to support Right to Work.

Utah



Another veteran pro-Right to Work senator, Utah's Jake Garn (R), is also returning to private life.

Rep. Wayne Owens (D), a supporter of the Kennedy Strike bill and Big Labor's Hatch Act repeal, is attempting to conceal his pro-forced unionism record from concerned Utah citizens by stonewalling requests that he answer his Right to Work Survey.

However, Owens can't hide the over \$622,000 in union kingmakers' cash he has accepted over the past six years (making Rep. Owens the second greatest recipient of Organized Labor's largess now in the entire Congress).

Owens's opponent, businessman Robert Bennett (R), came out wholeheartedly in favor of Right to Work this August after hearing from Utah Right to Work advocates.

Committee Counterattacks With 'Citizen Alert' Plan

In a last-ditch bid to prevent a Big Labor romp this fall, the National Right

See Counterattack next page



ROBERT GARDNER/PHOTO GROUP

Big Labor plans to write the Strike bill into law with the assistance of forced-unionism proponents like Wayne Owens (D-Utah), left, and Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.) in the U.S. Senate next year.

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Bill Clinton Betrays Right to Work Arkansas Campaign Sellout Threatens State's Prosperity and Jobs

LITTLE ROCK — On the presidential campaign trail, Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton (D) is crowing about his home state's vibrant job market and light tax burden to convince American voters that he holds the key to reviving our stagnant national economy.

In a swap for the union political machine's massive, behind-the-scenes support, however, Clinton has vowed to destroy one of the most important factors behind Arkansas's prosperity: its Right to Work law.

Though Gov. Clinton doesn't want to be tagged as [Organized] Labor's candidate," as one union boss admitted to the *Los Angeles Times*, Clinton's sellout gives union political agents the green light to "carry the water and get the guy elected."

As Arkansas governor for nearly 12 years, Clinton recognized the overwhelming popularity of the state's Right to Work law.

Even during the New Hampshire primary campaign, Clinton said that, while he opposed passing more state Right to Work laws, he wouldn't tell people in states that have already banned forced unionism "they don't have the right to make [that] decision."

But that wasn't enough for the bosses of Big Labor — on whom his nomination depended. Clinton soon was forced to go

JIM BERGMAN
Political Cartoonist



Political expediency has turned Bill Clinton, the governor of a Right to Work state, into compulsory unionism's biggest fan.

all the way.

On May 11, the *AFL-CIO News* confirmed that he had pledged to wipe out all 21 state Right to Work laws.

Clinton's staff declared he would sign repeal of Taft-Hartley Section 14(b) "as soon as it reaches his desk."

Bill Clinton has also pledged his support for Sen. Ted Kennedy's (D-Mass.)

Pushbutton Strike bill (S. 55/H.R. 5), which would force employers to punish or even fire workers who defy Big Labor strike orders.

The Strike bill would tear the heart out of Arkansas's and other state Right to Work laws by stripping employees of their

See Clinton page 6

Counterattack

Continued from page 2

to Work Committee's 1992 "Citizen Alert" program has now become a nationwide drive.

This month, nearly 300,000 pro-Right to Work citizens have been alerted to how their candidates answered the 1992 Right to Work Survey, and the Committee has invited these members to pressure unresponsive candidates to stand up for worker freedom.

The final deadline for answering the 1992 Survey has now passed in every state, and the Committee is including a full report of the final results with this month's NEWSLETTER.

The "Citizen Alert" enables Committee members to turn up the heat on the politicians — convincing them to heed the views of the 75 percent of Americans who oppose compulsory unionism.

Thanks to a strong Committee membership push, many candidates who had been sitting on the fence are currently on the record as fully supporting the Right to Work. (Committee members are encouraged to examine the enclosed roster.)

But the Committee must do more to alert additional workers, business people, consumers and taxpayers.

However, the Committee's capacity to mobilize those Americans depends on further financial support for the Committee's Citizen Alert program. Committee President Reed Larson said,

"We've made good progress so far — but the union-boss machine is so rich and powerful, Right to Work supporters can only fight back by speaking out loud, strong, and clear (and getting friends and neighbors to do so, too).

"But, because warning the American people is an expensive undertaking, the Committee will need the full financial

support of its many dedicated members to pay for the mailings, advertising, and other methods that may be necessary," Larson added.

'Time Is Never Too Short'

Although the formal deadline for answering the 1992 Survey has passed, Committee members and other Right to Work supporters need to continue their efforts to convince their candidates to resist the forces of compulsory unionism.

They should continue trying to convince those candidates who are already beholden to the Big Labor bosses to repudiate forced-dues politicking, and thank pro-Right to Work candidates for standing up for individual employees' rights.

"Although the hour is late, time is never too short to get your candidates on record," declared Reed Larson.

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PUFF FROM THE GRISTMILL

By Don J. Clever
Editorial and commentary director

■
"Big Labor is poised to buy the last two or three votes they need" in the U.S. Senate for "total control" over the federal government, according to Reed Larson, president of the National Right to Work Committee. He says that if Big Labor is successful it will almost certainly be able to enact virtually any law — no matter who's president. Kind of has a chilling affect, doesn't it?

straight from our August Newsletter

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The Committee's Public Affairs Dept helped
Education Week put this together.

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EDUCATION WEEK
October 14, 1992

Unions Putting Time, Money, Energy To Task of Campaigning for Clinton

By Lynn Olson

WASHINGTON—The National Education Association—and, to a lesser extent, the American Federation of Teachers—has launched an all-out campaign to urge its members to help elect Bill Clinton to the White House.

"We have, for the first time, released all of our resources—a tremendous amount of resources—both staff, as well as monetary, to do our member-to-member campaign on behalf of the Clinton-Gore team," said Debra S. DeLee, the director of government relations for the N.E.A.

As of last week, approximately 60 of the organization's 500 national staff members were in the field, helping to coordinate campaign activities. "And we expect that for the last two weeks of the campaign, we'll probably have around 100 staff out there," Ms. DeLee said.

The N.E.A.'s unabashed zeal to support the Democratic candidate has raised the hackles of at least some Republican union members.

Asked their reaction to the union's effort, G.O.P. members complained that resources

ELECTION '92

that would normally go to collective bargaining were being diverted, and some said they worry that the N.E.A.'s position does not reflect the opinion of rank-and-file teachers.

The union's activities could also bolster the Bush Administration's contention that

Mr. Clinton is under the N.E.A.'s control on education issues.

The teachers' unions are not the only labor associations pushing hard to elect a Democrat to the White House. Organized labor as a whole is solidly behind one candidate for the first time in years.

The Teamsters, which last backed a Democratic contender in 1968, plan to spend \$4 million for Governor Clinton and Congressional candidates and on election issues this year. The

usually Republican-leaning Air Line Pilots Association also endorsed Mr. Clinton, the first Presidential endorsement in its history.

"Lots of unions are giving us more than they've given for a long time," said Rick Bloomingdale, the labor liaison for the Clinton-Gore campaign. Mr. Bloomingdale attributed the shift to the sour economy and to greater enthusiasm among rank-and-file union members for Mr. Clinton than for other Presidential candidates in previous elections.

'A Class by Itself'

But at least one political observer, Larry J. Sabato, a professor of government at the University of Virginia, described the N.E.A.'s election-year effort as "almost in a class by itself."

"And the Clinton campaign would be the first to acknowledge that," he argued.

Every state affiliate of the N.E.A. now has a Clinton-Gore campaign coordinator, many of whom are provided by the national office, and a team of up to seven people to help turn out union voters on behalf of the Democratic ticket.

In addition, the organization has a six-person "rapid response team" based in Washington to answer requests from the field: a toll-free telephone number with daily updates on election activities; and a national employee based in Little Rock, Ark., until the campaign is over.

Jerry L. Carruthers, a government-relations specialist, said he is serving as the "eyes and ears of the N.E.A. for the campaign."

Mr. Carruthers, who is normally based in Washington, spends several hours a day attending meetings at the Clinton headquarters.

"I try to sit in on most of them to be sure that I'm not missing anything, as far as education is concerned," he said.

But he stressed that he is not an active participant. "I communicate to our

headquarters, which then communicates out to the states," he added.

In past years, the campaign headquarters for the Democratic Presidential contender has typically been in Washington, making a position like Mr. Carruthers's unnecessary.

In addition, Keith B. Geiger, the president of the N.E.A., said the amount of campaign materials that the union has produced for its members has approximately doubled from previous elections.

The national office has sent out 16,000 campaign kits to its local affiliates, including a videotape of Mr. Clinton addressing the union's Representative Assembly in July, literature comparing the candidates on issues, and talking points to use with N.E.A. members. The kit also includes a diskette that generates materials that affiliates can adapt to their own needs.

'As Clear a Choice'

"We've never really put the kind of effort into a Presidential campaign that we've put into this campaign," Ms. DeLee said. "We just believe that there's never been as clear a choice, as far as education issues, as there is in 1992."

The N.E.A. and the Bush Administration have been at loggerheads over the past four years on issues ranging from school funding to private-school choice.

By contrast, Robert F. Chase, the union's vice president, said: "We do believe in Bill Clinton. It's not a situation where it's an anyone-but-Bush type of campaign."

"The fact that we see, also, a very good chance of Governor Clinton winning," he added, "increases the enthusiasm."

Both the N.E.A., with more than two million members, and the smaller A.F.T., with nearly 800,000 members, claim that they are doing

continued...

more than in previous elections because their members expect it.

Although the N.E.A. has not polled its members directly, 88 percent of the delegates to its Representative Assembly voted to endorse Mr. Clinton. "And that was by far the largest vote to endorse a Presidential candidate that we have ever had," said Dick VanderWoude, a government-relations specialist.

The A.F.T., which has a sizable Republican membership, polled its members in July, after the Democratic convention. Sixty-eight percent of those surveyed supported Mr. Clinton, compared with 19 percent for Mr. Bush, 11 percent undecided, and 2 percent who preferred not to answer. In 1988, 40 percent of the union's members said they had voted for Mr. Bush.

The 'Bush-Whackers'

Like the N.E.A., the smaller A.F.T. has gone the extra mile to help get Mr. Clinton elected.

As of last week, Rachelle Horowitz, the political director for the A.F.T., said, 10 of the union's 35 national organizers were working full time with local affiliates on the campaign. After Congress's expected ad-

jourment late last week, she added, "everybody in the legislative department [a total of six individuals] is either going to go out into the field or work here on politics."

In addition, for the first time, about 10 local affiliates are paying for substitute teachers so that their local political directors can devote all of their energy to the campaign between now and Nov. 3. In the past, Ms. Horowitz noted, the national office has begged to get even one week's worth of time from such individuals.

The national office has also undertaken a few new initiatives of its own.

It has produced a videotape of Mr. Clinton; Albert Shanker, the president of the A.F.T.; and Joyce Elliott, an Arkansas teacher, to mail to members' homes. Local union presidents have been asked to personalize the videotape by adding introductory and concluding remarks.

After a survey revealed that 59 percent of A.F.T. members had answering machines, the union also developed a special message asking people who were not at home to call back for more information. And the union is paying more attention to

letting its members know where Mr. Clinton or his Vice-Presidential running mate, Sen. Al Gore of Tennessee, are scheduled to speak.

A group calling itself the A.F.T. "Bush-Whackers" has also recorded a cassette of anti-Bush songs, sung to familiar pop tunes, titled "Am-Bush at the White House."

In addition, Ms. Horowitz said, the two unions are engaging in an "unprecedented" amount of cooperative activity, including sharing phone banks and campaign costs in some states.

'A Very Fine Line'

But while the amount of member-to-member campaigning far exceeds previous standards, union officials said it all falls well within the legal guidelines for what they are allowed to do during an election year.

According to the Federal Election Commission, a labor organization may use funds from its general treasury to urge its members, its executive and administrative personnel, and the families of both groups to support or oppose particular candidates.

It may also set up a phone bank to urge its members to vote for particular candidates; conduct partisan voter-registration and get-out-the-vote drives aimed only at its members, its employees, and their families; and encourage these groups to contribute directly to candidates endorsed by the organization, although it may not facilitate the making of those contributions.

In addition, a union may produce and distribute publications of a partisan nature to its members. Although the material can contain brief quotes from the candidates or from their prepared materials, it cannot be a reproduction of campaign literature.

Unions must also report the costs of partisan communications that exceed a total of \$2,000. According to Mr. VanderWoude, the N.E.A. has gone above that figure, but it does not have to file a report with the F.E.C. until later this month.

Said Ms. Horowitz of the A.F.T., "As long as we're talking to our membership, we are fairly much free to do what we want."

But, she added, "The law runs a very fine line."

For example, she said, although the unions are allowed to coordinate their activities with the Clinton-Gore cam-

paign, "we can't be campaigning for them." And when union representatives hand out Clinton-Gore posters to A.F.T. members, she said, they have to say, "These posters are for the union meeting hall, and, hopefully, it will work out."

Because Mr. Clinton did not accept money from political-action committees during the primaries—and cannot accept such funds during the general election—the political-action arms of both teachers' unions have not contributed to his campaign directly. But both have given the maximum allowable limit of \$15,000 hard cash to the Democratic National Committee and much more in so-called "soft" money.

At least some observers are troubled, however, by what they view as the N.E.A.'s broad support for the Democratic candidate.

'80 Percent' Approval?

Mark Mix, the vice president for the National Right to Work Committee, an advocacy group that opposes collective bargaining, said, "Union members across the country who are forced to pay dues to keep their jobs ought to know how much this is costing them."

Ronald M. Roman, an N.E.A. delegate to the Republican national convention and a high school teacher in Edison, N.J., said he "absolutely" has a problem with the union's election-year activities.

"They're using the full force of the

"There's never been as clear a choice, as far as education issues, as there is in 1992."

- Debra S. DeLee

N.E.A. in trying to get Bill Clinton elected," he complained. "I doubt whether the liberal leadership in

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Washington reflects the true feelings of the average teacher who's out there teaching students every day."

But Mr. Chass, the union's vice president, countered, "I have not heard of any big outcry from Republican members on our activities at all." And Mr. Geiger said he "did not get one criticism" last month when he addressed an audience of 150 Wyoming members, many of whom were Republicans.

Although the union's executive board never formally voted on the N.E.A.'s election-year activities, Mr. Geiger added: "I think it probably would have 99.9 percent approval. And, in fact, when we went through the endorsements at the political-action council, and then at the board, and then at the Representative As-

sembly, we were very upfront in all of that discussion, saying that we would be putting more energy into this election than we ever had."

'That's Silly'

The unions' support of Mr. Clinton has also led to charges from Republicans that the Arkansas Governor is a captive of special-interest groups.

"The N.E.A. only likes people it can control," Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander asserted this summer, following the union's endorsement of Mr. Clinton.

Given the unions' efforts, Mr. Sabato of the University of Virginia observed, "It's clear that the N.E.A. is going to have a major role in shaping education policy under a Clinton Administration."

But he added: "A good President has to be able to say no to his favorite interest groups from time to time. Will Clinton do that? I don't know. I don't think anyone knows."

Union officials hotly contest any assertion that Mr. Clinton is beholden to them.

"That's silly," Mr. Shanker said. "Sure, he's associated with us. And George Bush is associated with the savings-and-loans folks in his own family ... with Saddam Hussein, whom he coddled, with the butchers of Tiananmen Square."

Although Mr. Clinton has met with Mr. Shanker on several occasions, he has met with Mr. Geiger only once, when Mr. Geiger interviewed him as part of the N.E.A.'s Presidential endorsement process.

"I don't look for somebody who's going to call me and say, 'What do you want me to do next?'" Mr. Geiger said.

But he added that, if Mr. Clinton is elected, he expects the N.E.A. to have some input into the work of his transition team.

"I mean, let's face it," he added, "George Bush got all of his suggestions from the C.E.O.'s that are making lots of money. Why would anybody be surprised if Bill Clinton was going to get his suggestions from another group of people, and that we might just be part of that group."

The Committee's Public Affairs Department provided a wealth of material to Insight, which helped

INSIGHT
November 1, 1992

make this a strong article

19

Public Workers Pledge Solidarity with Clinton

By Eric Felten

Summary: Bill Clinton has found an ardent ally in the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees. The union has donated money and volunteers to the Democrat's campaign in the hopes that its 1.3 million members will reap big rewards in the areas of health care and job security. AFSCME is counting on big government to sustain its dramatic growth. More government means more government workers — and more union members.

The motto of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees is a play on words. "In the public service" both describes the type of jobs held by the members and suggests that the union's mission is one that serves the larger public as much as its own rank and file. Presidential candidate Bill Clinton embraced that image and received AFSCME's endorsement early in his campaign.

"I don't believe it's public employees' fault that government often doesn't work," Clinton told 5,000 delegates at AFSCME's national convention in Las Vegas in June. Not only is shoddy government not the fault of city and state workers, he said, but he wouldn't think of trying to foist blame on them. He said, "I promise you I will never bash public employees."

That pledge paid off handsomely for the candidate. Besides endorsing Clinton, AFSCME has contributed to his effort both directly through its own political action committee and indirectly through donations to the Democratic Party on both the national and state levels and to affiliated organizations such as the Fund for a

Democratic Majority, Independent Action and the Gay and Lesbian Victory Fund. The union also has mobilized its 1.3 million members to campaign for Clinton. As the banner hanging from the union's Washington headquarters pronounces: "AFSCME Is Clinton Country!"

But if AFSCME is Clinton country, would a Clinton administration be AFSCME country? The Clinton campaign insists that the union's support came without a quid pro quo. They want to make clear that they are not in big labor's hip pocket, the image that dogged the unsuccessful candidacies of Michael Dukakis and especially of Walter Mondale.

AFSCME, however, is betting that its assistance will bring rewards. As foot soldiers in the campaign, members may not get all they want from a Clinton administration. But what AFSCME wants, and why, is likely to be an important influence on the domestic agenda.

Bill Clinton may not be willing to

bash public employees, but many in Philadelphia are. So unloved are public workers there that the city's two AFSCME district councils — one representing blue-collar workers such as garbage collectors, the other representing desk workers — gave in to most of the demands of the new mayor, Ed Rendell, after a strike Oct. 6 that lasted only 16 hours.

The quick capitulation by the union was in bold contrast to a July 1986 strike by city employees. Then, garbage piled up on streets for weeks in 90-degree heat, 80 million pounds of refuse was heaped in emergency dumps, and then Mayor Wilson Goode had to rely on a court order, declaring the dumps a health hazard, to end the strike. Even so, the union won a 10 percent wage increase over two years.

Philadelphia was already in desperate financial straits in the Goode years, and now it is but a few steps short of receivership. To get help paying the city's more than \$230 million in debts, Rendell ("fast Eddie" to the union) had to prove to the state's new financial oversight agency, the Pennsylvania Intergovernmental Cooperation Authority, that he could close

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the municipality's persistent budget gaps.

Higher taxes were not an option. The city has increased taxes 19 times in the past 10 years and is widely regarded as taxed out. Businesses escaped, taking jobs with them, perhaps as many as 130,000. Today, half of Philadelphia taxpayers are officially "low-income." As supply-side economists might have predicted, the tax increases did not net the city any money. After making Philadelphia one of the most highly taxed cities in the country, the municipal government found to its distress that once inflation was factored in, the city had no more revenue than before all the tax increases.

That left Rendell without a choice. He had to lower spending, which meant taking on AFSCME. More than two-thirds of the city's \$2.3 billion budget is used to pay the wages and benefits of the 25,000 city workers. The mayor proposed freezing their wages and reducing the number of sick days (20) and public holidays (14) guaranteed each year in their contract. He also wanted to raise the productivity of city workers by dismantling the sort of rigid union work rules that, to cite one well-publicized example, require a tag team of three workers to change one light bulb at the city airport.

Disgusted with high taxes and shoddy services, the public backed Rendell. As the strike approached, the mayor told how the crowd at his son's Little League game turned on a city worker who was shouting at the mayor for playing hardball with the union. "They told him he was lucky he had a job that paid him 12 months a year. They recited all my lines — 20 paid sick days, 14 paid holidays," Rendell said, citing why he thought he could win any strike the unions might try: "We've got tremendous public support for, once and for all, holding the line on public spending."

The unions tried a series of legal gambits to tie the mayor's hands, and when those failed the AFSCME councils geared up for a strike. They didn't handle public relations as well as they might have, however. James Sutton, head of blue-collar District Council 33, issued a press statement: "We urge Mayor Rendell to enter serious, sustained negotiations with District Council 33 rather than tear this community apart by forcing a strike." But

he appeared before his troops the same day at AFSCME headquarters sounding a different note. "We have given and we have given and we ain't going to give no damn more!" The speech hardly guaranteed the backing of city residents facing municipal bankruptcy.

Perhaps realizing they had more to lose than win out of a protracted strike, the district councils reached an agreement with the city during the first day of the walkout. Rendell was heralded for slaying the city's dragon, even though he did not get everything he wanted from the union. Paid sick days were cut to 15 each year — out only for new hires. The city cut the amount it will spend on health care, but the districts held on to the health care plan that they also administer for a profit.

"Don't believe the hype that the mayor brought the unions to heel," says Dwight Kirk, a spokesman for the 12,000-member District 33. Kirk insists that the union kept the work rules that matter most to it, kept wages from being cut and arranged for a pay increase, even though it is slight and two years in the future. Kirk stresses, with apparent pride, that the city's fiscal woes are not over. "The mayor said he needed \$98 million in concessions. He needed \$500 million over five years. The city did not get the dollar savings they said they had to get. With the contract we negotiated, the city will still come \$138 million short of what it needed."

Understandably, the unions' leaders do not want to leave the impression that they gave in — it might jeopardize their positions the next time the membership votes on officers. But in defending the deal, Kirk confirms the worries that many have about government unions — they may be paid by the public, but they are serving themselves. The union succeeded in Kirk's view, meaning the mayor will now have to pursue "either service cuts or increased taxes." Few of the residents not working for the city are likely to share this assessment of success.

Philadelphia's experience is being played out in cities and counties across the country. Pressed to the fiscal wall, county and municipal governments are finding themselves in confrontations with entrenched public unions. And the results are often

the same — conflict followed by compromise that leaves the unions in place as the biggest obstacle to any further cuts in public spending.

The public sector has been the one bright spot for unions in recent decades. In 1958 only 12 percent of the public work force belonged to unions (mostly postal workers), while 39 percent of private sector jobs were unionized. That equation has been turned upside down. Today 12 percent of private sector workers belong to unions and 37 percent of public employees.

AFSCME has been one of the fastest-growing public unions. Since 1975 it has nearly doubled in size, going from 647,000 to 1.3 million members. AFSCME members toil in nearly every kind of public sector job; they are computer technicians, teachers, bus drivers, nurses, public defenders, jail guards, sewage workers, clerks at motor vehicle departments and firefighters.

The public sector unions have bucked the trend of declining union rolls for a variety of reasons, not least of which is that the government has no competitors for most of its functions. "If private sector union officials push for more and more coercive controls, they kill the business," says Martin Fox, a spokesman for the antiunion National Right to Work Committee. "Government doesn't go out of business; it just gets more expensive."

Global competition has crippled private sector unions, forcing them to make concessions so that their employers won't close up shop or ship jobs overseas to take advantage of lower labor costs. Public sector unions face nothing like this discipline. "We can import all sorts of goods — cars, toasters, stereos," says James Bennett, a professor of economics at George Mason University, "but we can't import government services. We can't get the Japanese to collect our trash."

Perhaps the greatest boon to the public unions has been that government managers, more often than not, are their allies. Managers of private companies, at the very least, tend to resist unionization, fearing it will raise their costs, reduce management flexibility and maybe even drive them out of business.

The survivability of a bureaucracy, by contrast, is enhanced when its workers unionize. "Bureaucracies have their own self-interest — to see themselves grow," says David Denholm, head of the Public Service Research Council, a group that tracks government unions. "Managers want their agencies to grow, and it is easier to do that if the bureaucracy has political clout. A powerful employees union will defend the department and push for its expansion. So managers have an incentive to unionize."

As Harvard University economist Richard Freeman explained in the magazine *Governing*: "AFSCME tends to protect the personnel levels, the bureaucrats and the budgets of government agencies. The union makes for a good ally when you're lobbying for a tax increase or to retain public services. The economic incentives ... to oppose unions are much lower in the public sector."

It is not surprising, then, that AFSCME is in line with, or out in front of, the rest of labor in supporting Democratic candidates and policies. Gerald McEntee, the union's president since 1981, is a member of the Democratic National Committee and its Labor Council. He helped start Project 500, which strives to elect Democrats to state legislatures.

The union already has proved to be a good ally to Clinton. It has helped by assigning union staff to work for his campaign, manning phone banks and getting out the vote. It is commonly estimated that for every dollar AFSCME and other public sector unions donate to candidates through their PACs, they spend another \$10 in what is called "soft money" — the sort of "independent" campaign assistance, such as get-out-the-vote drives, that does not have to be reported to the Federal Election Commission.

The help of AFSCME state councils was crucial in building the campaign. As early as January, when

Clinton was still fighting it out in the primaries, the councils backed the Arkansas governor in a number of key Northern states where he had weak organizations. The union helped build solid campaign organizations in a number of important electoral states, including New York, Michigan, Ohio and Illinois.

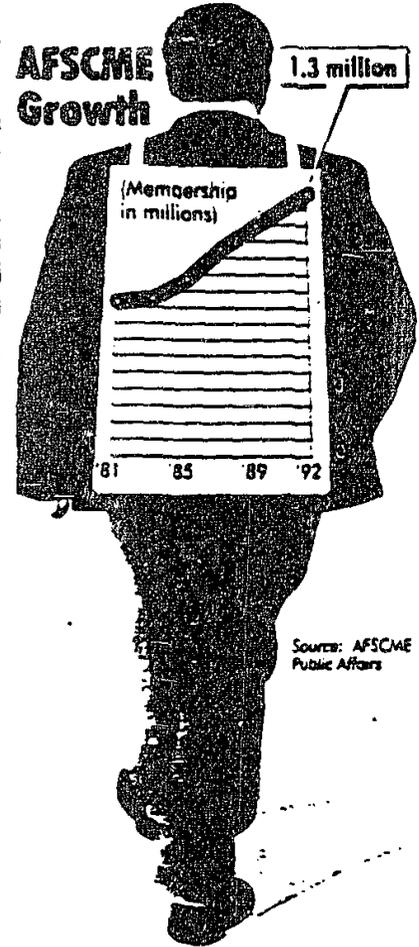
Then there is the help extended to Clinton from close allies of AFSCME. The Economic Policy Institute in Washington challenged the budget plans proposed by President Bush in his "agenda for American renewal." Adding up the numbers, the institute found that Bush would have to come up with \$800 billion to \$900 billion in budget cuts over five years to live up to the plan. The institute then estimated that such a reduction in federal spending would mean the elimination of 3 million to 6 million jobs (the group did not estimate what the effect of an extra \$800 billion or so invested in the private sector would mean for employment). The conclusion: Bush's economic plans would likely result in massive unemployment. Clinton's economic plans were not subjected to the same scrutiny by the institute, and certainly not to the same criticism.

Though EPI is quoted regularly as an independent think tank by newspaper and television journalists, it hews very closely to the union line, particularly that of the public sector unions. And that line has been to support Clinton's bid for the presidency. Why is the institute so sympathetic to the unions' point of view? AFSCME President McEntee was one of its founders, a number of union presidents serve on its board, and unions are a major source of its funds.

AFSCME also has boosted a number of Clinton's policy proposals. Perhaps most interesting is its support of his health care plan. "AFSCME Rallies Behind Clinton Agenda to Enact Health Care Reform," announced a mid-October press release. Saying that the union would work with Clinton to push health care reform in the first 100 days of his administration, AFSCME publicized its support of the candidate by helping to organize National Health Across America Day.

This country is in need of a remedy for its ailing health care system and Bill Clinton has the cure, McEntee said in the press release. "We must deliver this message to America's workers and their families: Bill Clinton's health care plan offers the best opportunity to solve this nation's health care crisis."

The union has two big reasons to get behind Clinton on health care. First, much of the pressure keeping the lid on salaries and benefits for AFSCME members comes from health care costs. According to union figures, state and local governments spend 18 percent of their budgets on employee health care, up from 15 percent in 1986. Without changes in the



cost of medical services, AFSCME estimates, health care will eat up 28 percent of state and local budgets by the end of the decade.

"Our cities and towns can't fund the schools, pave the roads or even meet payroll because health care is constantly breaking their budgets," McEntee said. "Taxpayers can't and won't handle the cost increases." If the federal government picks up some of the tab for medical insurance, however, states and cities will have more room to pay for raises, expand other programs that will add new employees (and new union members) and perhaps give them all a few more days off.

The second big reason for the

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union to support Clinton's health care proposals is that health care workers constitute the largest group of AFSCME members. "Most New York public hospital workers and Cook County, Illinois, hospital workers are part of (the union)," says AFSCME health policy specialist Jody Hoffman. There are about 400,000 health care workers in the union. To the extent that reform increases public ownership and administration of national health care services, more and more workers in the field will become potential members.

The union passed a resolution at its June 1990 convention calling for nationalized health care. Hoffman, who says she volunteers for the Clinton campaign on weekends, describes the plan endorsed by AFSCME as a Canadian-style national health care system. That is not exactly the kind of plan Clinton has said he has in mind, but the union is hopeful that his proposals will move in that direction.

That big-government politicians see the public unions as allies does not explain all of the explosive growth enjoyed by AFSCME. The union has grown faster than others, in part, because it has put millions of dollars into organizing. AFSCME has organized through drives for new members, but to a large extent has done so by gobbling up existing unions and associations. In 1978, for example, the 200,000-member Civil Service Employees Association of New York became a part of AFSCME.

To take over public workers associations and organize new members, AFSCME has been seeking state laws requiring collective bargaining with state and municipal unions. Such laws put workers into bargaining units that can be represented in salary negotiations by only one organization. AFSCME works hard to be sure that it is that organization, often eliciting the charge of union-raiding from other unions. Battles are frequent, as in California, where the Public Employees Union has tried to bring AFSCME locals into its group, while AFSCME has tried to win over members of the Public Employees Union.

Without state collective bargaining laws, AFSCME has a tough go of it. More than 20 states have full collective bargaining laws, and in those states, on average, 70 percent of public workers are unionized. In the rest of the nation, only about 15 percent of public employees belong to unions. The collective bargaining laws that

enable AFSCME to pump up its membership are often sold as an antidote to public strikes. Under the laws, wage packages for the bargaining units are set by panels of arbitrators, thus avoiding the hard negotiating that can send unions out on strike.

Public unions give up very little, however, by forgoing strikes. President Ronald Reagan crushed the most celebrated walkout by a public union in recent memory, the air traffic controllers strike of 1981. The strikers, who were permanently replaced, had little success in stirring public sympathy. This sent a message to the public employees unions that they have not forgotten: The unions cannot rely on broad public support

"AFSCME has gone for off-the-books wage increases, such as new pension benefits, early retirement provisions and long vacations. It is much easier for politicians to give away free time to the unions than it is to give away more money."

for their power base. The brief strike by the Philadelphia councils of AFSCME this year was an aberration. In 1988, for instance, AFSCME did not launch a single strike.

Public employees unions may not fare well in strikes, but they do get a sympathetic hearing from arbitrators, who in most cases must be approved by both sides in a contract dispute. Arbitrators who are too tough on the unions are soon out of work — the unions reject them at the outset of negotiations as biased and demand other arbitrators. Indeed, the success that AFSCME and other public unions in Iowa, notably the Iowa State Education Association, have had in binding arbitration has led some state legislators there to call for a return to the option of strikes.

Arbitration usually produces results that AFSCME knows will be palatable to local taxpayers — that is, no big wage increases. On average, members of public sector unions are paid about the same as their non-

unionized colleagues. To defend the collective bargaining process in Iowa, the head of the state's AFSCME council, Don McKee, stressed that binding arbitration had not produced excessive salaries for public workers. McKee cited average wages of \$9.16 per hour, only 14 cents an hour more than the wages of their private sector counterparts. It's the perks and job security that the union is able to get for its members that most distinguish it. The AFSCME district councils in Philadelphia may not have gotten much in the way of pay raises for their members, but for the most part they did protect their paid sick leave and holidays.

"AFSCME has gone for off-the-books wage increases, such as new pension benefits, early retirement provisions and long vacations," says E. S. Savas, chairman of the department of management at the City University of New York's Baruch College. "It is much easier for politicians to give away free time to the unions than it is to give away more money." Savas points out that public workers in New York City get far more time off than private sector employees — more than two months off a year.

The biggest perk, however, is job security. Perhaps the main reason city and state workers take jobs with government agencies is that they don't have to worry about getting laid off. Government doesn't go out of business. That is, unless (mostly) Republican talk of downsizing government or even privatizing some government services is put into effect. It is at this juncture that AFSCME's political agenda and that of the liberal wing of the Democratic Party are most harmonious: Government is good.

And it's best for the union if expanded state and local government is paid for by Washington. "When you are paying for something directly from local taxes, you have a much more intense interest in it being well-spent than if it is flowing to you from on high like manna from heaven," said Deputy Secretary of Health and Human Services Kevin Moley in August as he responded to a report from AFSCME that excoriated Presidents Bush and Reagan for cutting federal money to states and cities. The report, *The Republican Record*, argued that just to have maintained the status quo in aid to states and cities, Reagan and Bush would have needed to hand over an extra \$231 billion over the past 10 years. The shortfall, according to McEntee, "left huge new

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burdens for state and local governments," forcing them to "cut back services and institute new taxes."

It is not surprising that AFSCME is in the habit of encouraging greater government spending: The more government, the more government workers; the more government workers, the more union members.

All quite understandable, but sometimes the relentlessness with which AFSCME's leaders pursue big government becomes unseemly. In mid-October, John Miller, a man who had been arrested several times on charges of not paying child support, entered the Schuylker County Department of Social Services building in Watkins Glen, N.Y., and gunned down four child support workers with whom he had clashed. When police blocked his escape, he turned the pistol on himself. The murdered social workers had been members of AFSCME Local 1000, and the union leadership wasted no time making a political point with their deaths.

"We join loved ones as they mourn the victims of today's tragedy," McEntee said in a press release. "Unfortunately, such attacks are no longer a rare occurrence. Murders and violent incidents are becoming commonplace in social service agencies as the federal government has slashed funding over the past 12 years, which affect services people desperately need."

McEntee then cited *The Republican Record*, saying New York state's child support and Aid to Families with Dependent Children programs should have received \$1.3 billion more than they did from the federal government over the past 10 years. "We will continue our fight against these budget cutbacks in New York and across this country," McEntee said. "We will do everything in our power to make sure today's victims did not die in vain. We must make sure budget cutbacks do not continue to affect the safety of our members."

Aside from the morbid nature of this argument for increasing federal spending, it doesn't even make sense. Clearly, the child support agency had enough funding to keep the kind of pressure on Miller that turned him from a deadbeat dad into a gunman. But opportunities to push for more federal spending are not to be missed.

When states and cities are faced with budget crunches and have to make up the gaps with their own money rather than with grants from the federal government, local governments often look for ways to lower their costs. Getting more efficient work out of public employees for less

money usually is not a viable option. So increasingly, cities have turned to private contractors to provide services that once were provided by municipal workers. This "contracting out" — whether for trash collection, clerical work or bus service — poses the gravest threat to AFSCME's growth and dominance among unions. Not surprisingly, the union has fought it at every turn.

To begin with, AFSCME resists civic volunteer efforts if the work could be performed by municipal employees. Schenectady, N.Y., briefly had a work-release program for inmates that let them out of jail long enough to pick up litter in city parks. Vincent Barone, head of AFSCME Local 1037 in Schenectady, threatened to file a grievance, arguing that the work should be done by city parks employees. The city stopped the program last year.

Hartford, Conn., ran afoul of the union when residents volunteered to repair and paint benches and to rake leaves in city parks. AFSCME Local 1716 demanded that city parks employees be paid for the work done by the volunteers. The city compromised with the union. Volunteers can do the work, but parks employees are paid to serve as their "guides."

The more serious threat to the union is not from work-release inmates or civic volunteers — though AFSCME's resistance to their efforts illustrates how jealously the union guards its turf — but from private firms that, when given the opportunity, regularly outperform municipal agencies, giving better service, often at a 20 to 30 percent discount.

"AFSCME has been an outspoken opponent of privatization," says management expert Savas. "Especially now that more and more cities are facing budget crises and embracing the contracting out of city services, the union is trying to pass legislation that puts up barriers to privatization." A Clinton administration might be favorable to such legislation on a national scale, Savas suggests.

In the meantime, AFSCME relies on lawsuits to fight any competition for the provision of city services that it might face. One such lawsuit is under way in Philadelphia. Though two-thirds of the budget goes to wages, the city has become notorious for an inability to clean its streets. Short of money, it simply gave up on cleaning sidewalks years ago, declaring that it was the responsibility of the busi-

nesses and residents whose buildings they border. Downtown businesses took that declaration seriously and decided to clean their own sidewalks.

Tired of the copious garbage on the streets — when the wind whips up in Philadelphia, it has been known to cause "trash storms" — downtown businesses formed the Center City District, a sort of private municipality, and assessed themselves a special surtax to hire sidewalk sweepers. Dressed in snappy teal uniforms, more than 100 sweepers police 80 square blocks of downtown. Another 40 Center City District employees act as "community service representatives," helping tourists and alerting police to problems. So successful has the effort been that Philadelphia's *City Paper* asked, "Could it be that something in this city is actually going to work?"

Well, maybe. But not if a lawsuit filed by District Council 33 is successful. The council contends that sweeping should be done by its members in the city Streets Department. The union is not likely to win, but it sends a message to the city that it won't be able to contract for services without a fight.

The suit also may explain why the public sector union has been growing while private sector unions have been shrinking. The privately employed sweepers whom AFSCME is trying to put out of work are themselves unionized. The problem, it seems, is that they are not AFSCME members.

Such battles are likely to step up as cities and states struggle through the deficits that they created by expanding the government work force when the economy was booming and tax revenues were rising, without planning for how to pay them all when times got hard. Government may not go out of business, but AFSCME is hoping for more than that: secure jobs that are not threatened by privatization or funding cutbacks, and new jobs solving new problems, especially health care.

If the union is right, a Clinton administration may be the answer to AFSCME's prayers. •

INSIGHT
November 1, 1992

CLINTON ON THE EDUCATION FENCE

By Elena Neuman

Summary: Critics of the National Education Association say its major goal is preserving the status quo. And they worry that despite promises to change the education system, Bill Clinton will be in the union's camp, dooming any chances of meaningful school reform.

If I become president, you'll be my partners." Bill Clinton announced to leaders of the National Education Association in December at a meeting of the organization's candidate screening panel. "I won't forget the people who brought me to the White House."

That's exactly what foes of the educators union are afraid of. In recent years, the association has grown into the largest labor union in the country, with 2.1 million members and an annual budget of more than \$164 million. It has opened a Clinton/Gore office and allocated \$3.5 million to promote the ticket, not counting the donated labor of members working as campaign volunteers. Nearly 400 NEA members at the Democratic National Convention made up the largest single bloc of delegates at Madison Square Garden, one out of eight. The NEA is an imposing pres-

ence on the political landscape, as most every politician knows and as Democratic politicians in particular appreciate.

Though the union's teacher membership is quite balanced (800,000 registered Democrats, 600,000 Republicans and 700,000 independents), the NEA has supported Democratic candidates in the past four presidential elections and in numerous state and congressional elections. Exit polls in 1980 and 1984 showed that more teachers voted for Reagan than for Carter or Mondale. The NEA's leaders, by contrast, are "not liberal, they're left-wing," says Bill Bennett, who frequently clashed with them as a Reagan administration secretary of education.

The positions staked out by the national headquarters in the past decade — especially on issues tenuously connected to education — tend to bear out Bennett's assessment. In the early eighties, the NEA called for a nuclear freeze and halting aid to the Nicaraguan Contras. It has promoted statehood for the District of Columbia and support for the National Endowment for the Arts (it once considered asking the government agency to change its name so their abbreviations wouldn't conflict). The NEA backs abortion rights and distribution of contraceptives from school-based health clinics; at this year's national convention a resolution that the

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union take no position on these controversial issues to avoid splitting the membership was ruled out of order.

Most pertinently, the NEA has consistently opposed a passel of education revision proposals, ranging from merit pay for teachers, teacher competency testing and standardized testing for students to tuition tax credits, vouchers and other programs that would foster parental choice of schools, whether public or private. Just as consistently, it has promoted its own agenda: increased federal spending on education, mandatory teacher tenure and federal legislation to override right-to-work rules that limit the union's bargaining power in 16 states.

"The NEA has lost touch with their membership and become more a political machine than a teachers organization," complains Polly Broussard, chairwoman of the Coalition of Independent Education Associations and executive director of Associated Professional Educators of Louisiana. "Their point is to gain political control and power. They're not really an inclusive, new-idea organization. They have an exclusive, we-know-it-all attitude which does not serve education well. And if Bill Clinton is elected, he'll pay the piper; we'll see more money thrown in deep, endless holes and disappear. We won't see education reform."

This was certainly the case during the administration of Jimmy Carter — the only candidate endorsed by the NEA who has won the presidency. In return for the union's support (which included sending hundreds of thousands of teachers on the campaign trail), Carter established the Department of Education as a Cabinet-level bureaucracy heavily staffed with NEA sympathizers. (Previously, education had been a division of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.)

But Clinton, at least on paper, is not a typical deep-pocket Democrat on the issue of education. Since his gubernatorial victory in 1983, he has made education reform his favorite issue. As a young governor, he increased the Arkansas sales tax from 3 to 4 percent (the largest increase in the state's history) to finance higher

spending on schools and teacher salaries, and he initiated an impressive list of innovations. Most notably, in 1984 he incurred the wrath of the NEA when he pushed through one of the nation's first statewide teacher competency testing programs (the bitter pill was sweetened with the salary increases). He also introduced a limited school choice program.

The results of such changes have not been particularly noticeable, however. According to statistics compiled by the University of Arkansas, the state ranks 44th in the nation in Scholastic Aptitude Test scores, 47th in per capita state and local spending on education and 49th in teacher salaries. Seventy-seven percent of Arkansas high school graduates require remedial instruction upon entering college.

In his campaign handbook, *Putting People First: How We Can All Change America*, Clinton promises "a real education reform package" in the first 100 days of a Clinton-Gore administration. What those reforms will be, however, is not entirely clear. If he does propose teacher competency testing, as in Arkansas, the NEA will not be pleased. "We would not be happy about it, and we'd let him know," says Mickey Ibarra, political advocacy manager for NEA government relations.

The question is not whether Clinton should be taken at his word when he promises education reform, but which words should be given credence: those he has addressed to voters in general or those he has spoken to the NEA. At the moment, he is wearing two very different education caps: one favors change, the other would preserve the status quo with higher spending. Should Clinton win the Oval Office, will he be the education president or the NEA president?

Few would dispute that public education in America is in bad shape. A 1983 Department of Education study, *A Nation at Risk*, tapped into a deep well of discontent with the public schools and sparked widespread efforts at all levels of government to identify and implement reforms that can make a difference. Most observers agree that money alone will do little to improve students' performance. Teacher salaries, for example, have risen 51 percent since the early eighties — well ahead of inflation and comparable white-collar jobs in the private sector. Yet verbal SAT scores have declined

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to an all-time low of 422. In 1960, the country spent \$15.6 billion on pre-college public education. This year that figure is expected to reach \$445 billion, a huge increase even after inflation. (And the money is being spent on fewer students; public school enrollment is 47.6 million, down from a high of 51.3 million in the 1971-72 school year.)

National polls show that year in, year out, education remains one of the issues of greatest concern to the American public and that a majority of both the public and teachers favor widespread education reform. George Bush and Bill Clinton have not competed for the title "education president" for nothing. According to a Gallup Poll conducted in September, 70 percent of Americans endorse the idea of putting education dollars in the hands of parents — in the form of vouchers — rather than delivering them directly to schools. While the proposal is a favorite of conservatives, as the NEA never tires of pointing out, support for vouchers extends far beyond GOP precincts. Broken down demographically, the Gallup figures reveal that 86 percent of blacks and 84 percent of Hispanics support vouchers. Furthermore, 61 percent of the people polled expressed a willingness to take tax money from public schools, give it to parents of school-age children and allow them to spend it on other public schools or on private religious or secular schools.

This is the constituency President Bush has tried to woo with his GI Bill for Children, which he sent to Congress in June. Bush proposed authorizing \$500 million in fiscal 1993 and additional amounts in later years to provide \$1,000 scholarships to children of middle- and low-income families. Each family would be free to use the money at any accredited school, public, private or religious. The goal is to give families control over the allocation of their tax dollars and let competition

do the rest. Popular schools, presumably where the quality of education is superior, would flourish; ill-favored schools would suffer and be forced to either improve or close.

A study by Robert Genetski and Associates, a Chicago economics consulting firm, predicted that Bush's bill would not only revolutionize the nation's school system, it would save taxpayers money. In 1990, operating costs per student in public schools

averaged \$4,841; in the private sector, educating a child costs an average of \$1,902.

The popularity of school choice has already been proved beyond the paper-and-pencil calculations. In Milwaukee, a voucher program aimed at low-income families has been successfully implemented through the efforts of Democratic state Rep. Polly Williams, a former Wisconsin campaign chairwoman for Jesse Jackson.

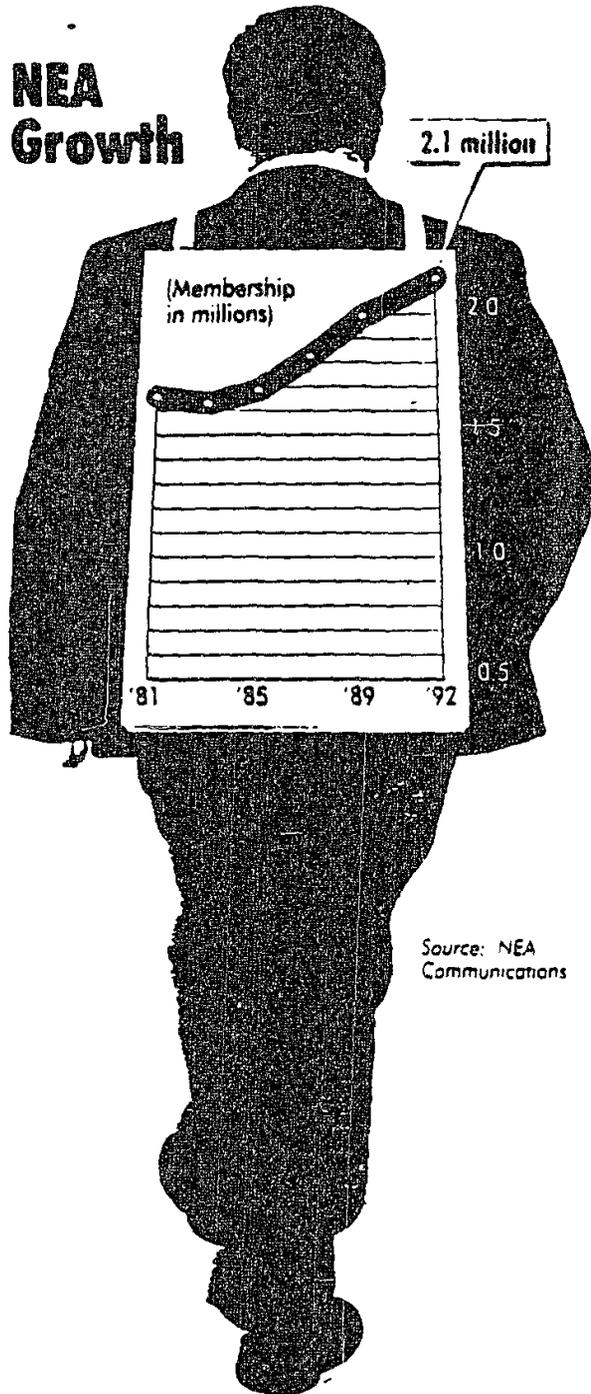
Introduced experimentally in 1990, the program distributed up to \$2,500 to each of 1,000 children for tuition at private schools. The money came from reductions in the state's public school budget. Williams's program has been heralded by the Bush administration and conservatives and vilified by liberal politicians, the NEA and the American Federation of Teachers (a competing teachers union with a membership of 796,000).

One Democrat who did express interest in the Milwaukee program, however, was Bill Clinton. On Oct. 18, 1990, the governor wrote Williams after reading a column in the *Washington Times* about her revolutionary program. "I read Don Lambro's recent column about your version of the school choice bill in Milwaukee," he wrote. "I am fascinated by that proposal and am having my staff analyze it. I'm concerned that the traditional Democratic Party establishment has not given you more encouragement. The visionary is rarely embraced by the status quo."

Strong words of encouragement from a man who may be president. But he disavowed them at the NEA annual convention in July in Washington. There to accept the union's endorsement, Clinton promised to appoint a secretary of education who "believes that public funds should be spent on public schools."

"I just don't think that with the situation we're in now, we can afford to divert public funds to private schools when we're already

NEA Growth



Source: NEA Communications

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uncompetitive," he said amid a gale of applause.

In case his comments to the NEA left any room for doubt, Clinton reiterated his rejection of private school choice in an October interview on ABC's *Good Morning America*. "Now is not the time for a national mandate to siphon off limited funds to private schools," he told interviewer Charlie Gibson. "The evidence is that if you do this, it's just going to spawn further flight from the public schools and let Bush and everybody else off the hook in trying to make them better. . . . Of course the National Education Association and the American Federation of Teachers endorsed me — because I care about their kids. I care about what happens to teachers and I understand something about education. It's not just a bunch of election-year rhetoric with me."

Voters may wonder. A press secretary for the Clinton campaign, Avis LaVelle, explains the missive to Williams as a standard "letter of encouragement for her creative thinking about education. At no time does that letter indicate support for private school vouchers." Clinton spokesmen further insist that he is not averse to school choice. He has, after all, openly endorsed public school choice.

So has the NEA. Public school choice means just what it sounds like — allowing families to choose which public school to send their children to (while not paying extra for the privilege). "Public school choice is not a radical transformation of the system," says Terry Moe, a professor of political science at Stanford University and coauthor of *Politics, Markets and America's Schools*. "You're still going to have school boards and superintendents and central office bureaucracies and all the rest of the traditional democratic control struc-

ture. And amid the status quo, you'll have more parent choice. [But] everything will be basically the same."

That's what the NEA wants. The union has consistently opposed any reform that might divest it of hard-won influence over educational policy-making, teacher accreditation and school administration. "The NEA and other establishment groups have recognized that school choice in general is popular, and therefore they have tried to take advantage of the ambiguity by saying [they] favor school choice," says Moe. "What they mean is they want the public school system to stay essentially the way it is."

The NEA has a history of shooting down politicians who stray from the reservation. When Clinton imposed the competency test on Arkansas's 24,000 teachers in 1984, the union's then-President Mary Harwood Futrell said testing was really a method of weeding black teachers out of public schools.

"The NEA will not stand idly by while the teachers of Arkansas are made the scapegoats in efforts to improve the quality of public education," she said.

The measure was pushed through the General Assembly only after Clinton threatened to hold the state school budget hostage. The imbroglio, in the end, was much ado about nothing. Ninety-one percent of the teachers passed on the first try and teachers who failed could keep their jobs by earning six hours of additional college credit. Once certified, teachers were in the clear; the Arkansas law said nothing about retesting.

In Tennessee in 1983, then-Gov. Lamar Alexander, now Bush's secretary of education, also incurred the NEA's wrath. He proposed the largest tax increase in his state's history — 15 percent — to raise an additional \$210 million for education. He also called for a statewide reading and

math test for eighth-graders, a 20 percent pay raise for teachers and a merit or incentive pay system whereby good teachers would be rewarded and bad teachers demoted. Alexander proposed evaluating the state's 46,000 teachers every five years.

In response, the state NEA affiliate, the Tennessee Education Association, initiated a lobbying effort to kill the so-called Better Schools Program. Mass mailings warned teachers of lost tenure, professional NEA lobbyists descended on Nashville, and the bill was indeed killed before it ever came to a vote on the floor.

A few months after that, however, a poll found that 61 percent of Tennesseans favored Alexander's plan, and the program was passed in 1984 in a special session of the General Assembly.

The Alexander and Clinton proposals, both of which included tax increases and raises for teachers, bear remarkable similarities. In fact, Alexander and Clinton have at times worked hand in hand on national education reform proposals. Clinton's adviser on education, Michael Cohen, was a vocal member of one of the winning design teams in a competition conducted by Bush's New American Schools Development Corp. to create "break-the-mold" schools.

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But at the same convention where Clinton was awarded the NEA endorsement, any mention of Alexander's name provoked boos and hisses from the teacher delegates.

To Alexander, the NEA's enmity is a badge of honor. "I think it will be very hard for Bill Clinton to be a real education president with the NEA leaders draped around his neck," he says. "The Democratic constituency on education is the business-as-usual crowd — the crowd that has control, likes the schools the way they are and thinks a good education program is the maximum amount of money for the least amount of change. That's the Democratic constituency, and sometimes it's hard to tell whether the national Democratic Party is a precinct operation for the NEA or the NEA is a precinct operation for the national Democratic Party."

Former Secretary of Education Bennett agrees. "In a Clinton administration you can expect an NEA president. You can expect the party line. You can expect noises and body feints and head fakes to centrist positions, even to ideas of experimentation. Even the words 'choice' and 'testing' might cross his lips, but essentially it will be the party line. ... SPECTRE will be dictating policy," Bennett says, referring to the shadowy enemy or-

ganization in old James Bond movies.

The NEA of today is far removed from its roots. Founded in 1857 in Philadelphia by a group of 10 state teachers organizations, its stated goal was to "elevate the character and advance the interests of the profes-

"In a Clinton administration you can expect an NEA president. You can expect the party line. You can expect noises and body feints and head fakes to centrist positions, even to ideas of experimentation. But essentially it will be the party line."

sion of teaching, and to promote the cause of public education in the United States." Although admission was open to anyone involved in the teaching profession, the NEA was an elite organization composed primarily of school superintendents, principals and administrators.

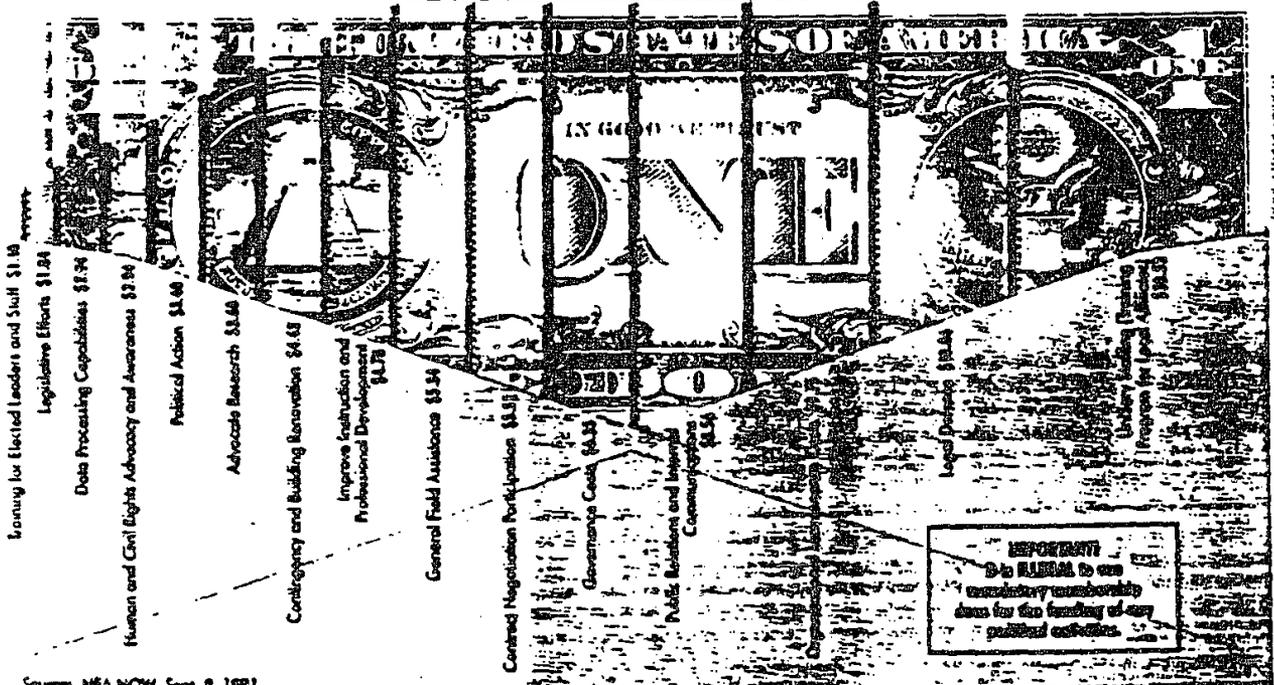
Throughout most of its history, NEA leaders bristled at the idea of joining hands with organized labor. They saw themselves as an organization of white-collar professionals, not unlike the American Medical Association or the American Bar Association. Their role was to police the profession, establishing high standards to enhance the reputation of members.

Not until the late sixties did the NEA begin its transformation into a labor union. In response to competition in cities from the American Federation of Teachers, a self-avowed education union affiliated with the AFL-CIO, the NEA chose to embrace collective bargaining and union-style organizing.

Carol Applegate, a former high school English teacher in Michigan, remembers it well. She took time off from teaching in the sixties to raise her family, returning in 1969 to find the NEA a very different organization from what it had been. "In the interval that I had been out of school, they had become unionized, and when I realized that I refused to join," she recalls. "They no longer represented my views. They had become more concerned with salaries and money than they were about students and education."

Paying Their Dues

Allocation of \$92 NEA dues for professional members (1991 figures)



Source: NEA NOW, Sept. 9, 1991

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Applegate was fired in February of that year for refusing to pay dues to the NEA affiliate in Grand Blanc, Mich., and she remained unemployed for 2½ years as she pursued reinstatement in the courts.

In June 1969, the Michigan Legislature passed legislation proclaiming it legal to fire a teacher for not paying dues to a union. Because her dismissal had occurred six months before the "agency shop" law passed, Applegate won her suit and was reinstated with special dispensation not to have to pay union dues. All other teachers in her school were subject to dismissal if they refused to pay.

To this day, Applegate maintains that there's "something wrong with a 'professional' organization that would take steps to fire a person who is a highly rated teacher simply because that person disagrees with the union. I feel very strongly that this is wrong for education and wrong for individual freedom," she says. "I think it's totally unprofessional." Ap-

pllegate joined and is now on the board of the National Right to Work Committee, a group fighting similar agency shop and mandatory union bargaining laws in 34 states and the District of Columbia.

Other teachers tell of similar battles touched off by their refusal to join an organization whose views they could not endorse.

Robert Roesser, a former professor at the University of Detroit, was fired in 1984 after refusing to pay dues to the university's Professors' Union, an affiliate of the NEA's state chapter, the Michigan Education Association. A practicing Catholic, he

didn't want to join an organization that endorsed the right to abortion.

Roesser, now an electrical engineer at General Motors, didn't resume teaching, though he eventually won the suit he brought against the union with the help of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the National Right to Work Legal Defense Foundation.

A number of independent teachers groups have been formed to represent such antiunion teachers. There are independent education associations in many of the 16 states that do not have agency shop or mandatory union bargaining laws — Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, Mississippi and West Virginia, among others. A group called Concerned Educators Against Forced Unionism, a division of the National Right to Work Committee, is fighting to add to the number of "right-to-work" states.

Technically speaking, no teacher can be forced to join a union. If a state has passed a mandatory union bargaining law, teachers — even those who choose not to join and pay dues to the union chosen by the majority — are automatically represented by that union. In states with agency shop laws, however, a teacher may be compelled by the state to pay the portion of union dues that goes toward bargaining and contract enforcement. Twenty-one states and the District of Columbia have such agency shop laws.

"They say, 'We have to represent you, so you should pay for it,'" says Jo Seker, former director of Concerned Educators Against Forced Unionism. "But nobody asked them to represent us. Many teachers didn't want the representation, and yet they are being forced to accept it."

Actually, for an NEA local to collect agency fees, a majority of the teachers must first vote to be represented by it. NEA dues — local, state and national combined — vary from \$100 to \$400 a year depending on the state. On average, agency shop fees are anywhere from \$20 to \$100 a year less than full dues, and the union

is required by law to provide a full accounting of its spending to both members and the nonmembers it represents.

The figures supplied are a source of endless frustration to nonmembers, who suspect that the amounts going toward bargaining and contract enforcement may be lower than the agency fees they pay. But determining whether some of their money is being used for the NEA's many political and lobbying efforts requires poring over hundreds of dense pages of accounting figures.

Union opponents like to cite a case decided last year by the Supreme Court, *Lehnert vs. Ferris Faculty Association*, in which the NEA and its affiliates were found to have spent 90 percent of their dues on activities other than collective bargaining. Of the \$284 in annual dues that James Lehnert, a professor at Ferris State College in Michigan, would have had to pay to the local, state and national unions if he hadn't sued, only \$28.59 was found to have gone toward collective bargaining.

Lehnert was probably an exception to the norm, however. The NEA has said in the past that only about 10 percent of its budget is spent on non-bargaining activities; the Right to Work Committee counters that political spending is 63 percent. The real figure probably lies somewhere in-between.

The NEA has thrived during a period of generally declining union power for much the same reason that other public worker unions have. It doesn't face the marketplace discipline that constrains traditionally powerful unions such as the Teamsters or the United Auto Workers.

Strikes by teachers, for example, don't often hurt their income, because state laws specify a minimum number of school days. Teachers can easily regain lost wages by working extra days at the end of the school year or during vacations.

Moreover, since these unions are in the public sector, there is no market pressure to keep costs down or standards of service up.

Stanford's Terry Moe says it's simple: "Unions in the private sector in the past were pretty much sheltered from competition, particularly international competition. They were in automobiles, coal, steel, communications, and could strong-arm management and jack up costs and all the rest of us would pay the market rate. That's what an absence of competition allows them to do."

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But with increased competition from abroad, these unions have seen their clout diminish. "That leaves one gigantic sector where there is no competition, where unions are still able to do this — and that's government," says Moe. "That's the growth industry for unions. And the taxpayers are paying their way."

The NEA is also management and labor rolled up into one. As a former professional organization, it usually sets state standards for teacher certification (NEA President Keith Geiger also is board chairman of the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education), academic curricula, class size and teacher working conditions. And as a collective bargainer, the union is in a position to demand higher salaries and benefits.

Both functions serve the NEA well when it comes to fighting efforts by states to weed out deadbeat teachers through competency testing or merit pay or for achievement tests that would track the performance of the nation's public schools.

"They're running education and have control of our schools, but nobody controls them," says Jane Ping, president of Indiana Professional Educators and winner of a recent

union dues case involving the NEA that went to the Indiana Supreme Court. "They're a private organization; the public has no control over them. Yet they're making public policy; they're spending taxpayer funds the way they want, and there isn't

They're running education and have control of our schools, but nobody controls them. They're a private organization, the public has no control over them. Yet they're making public policy; they're spending taxpayer funds the way they want."

much the public can do about it."

The Reagan and Bush administrations made their opposition to NEA demands quite clear, and vice versa.

"A significant portion of our job involved saying no to all these rather unusual ideas that would come up

through the bureaucracy about how Washington ought to run local school districts," recalls Gary Bauer, who was an aide to Bennett and is now president of the Family Research Council. "And most of those ideas were right out of the NEA playbook."

Clinton's relations with the NEA have been far more complicated — at times friend, at times foe — setting the stage for some interesting power struggles for his ear should he gain the White House. The NEA is clearly hoping that the Clinton it endorsed is the man who will be elected, not the governor it once opposed. It then might finally gain the insider position at the federal level that it has been gunning for over the past 12 years.

Chester Finn, a longtime proponent of change in the education system and an ally of Bennett's, says, "I do believe that Bill Clinton, if you could put him in an isolation booth and remove all political considerations, would have sound ideas about education and what it needs."

Finn worries, however, that "the real Bill Clinton is the one who wants to get elected and stay elected." That, he says, would add up to "a recipe for a business-as-usual administration when it comes to education." ®

20

Targets State for H.R. 5677
Labor Appropriations Bill

AL Shelby
AR Bumpers
CT Dodd
FL Packwood
GA Fowler
KY Ford
LA Breaux
MD Mikulski
NC Sanford
NV Reid
OR Packwood
PA Specter
SC Hollings
SD Daschle
VT Leahy

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For Immediate Release:

September 18, 1992

Contact: Martin Fox
Director of Public Affairs
(703) 321-9820
(800) 325-7892

Specter Grabs Forced Dues For His Campaign

**Measure to Gut Enforcement of Supreme Court's
Beck Ruling Narrowly Blocked by Filibuster**

With strong support from Pennsylvania Senator Arlen Specter, the U.S. Senate's Big Labor allies Wednesday fell just four votes short of blocking any effective implementation of a Supreme Court decision giving workers the freedom to choose whether or not to support union political activities.

Working in cooperation with the National Right to Work Committee, Senate opponents of compulsory unionism narrowly derailed an effort to cut off debate on Labor Appropriations Bill, H.R. 5677.

Though a 56 to 38 majority of senators voted for the appropriation, this was less than the 60 votes needed to shut down a filibuster led by Right to Work supporters.

As amended by Iowa Sen. Tom Harkin and Specter, the bill would have eliminated funding for enforcement by the Department of Labor of the Supreme Court's 1988 Beck decision.

In the Beck decision, the Supreme Court ruled that federal labor law forbids compelling workers to pay union dues for politics and any other noncollective bargaining expenditures by union officials. Union officials collect an estimated \$12 billion annually, including approximately \$5 billion from compulsory union dues.

National Right to Work Committee President Reed Larson said he was relieved that the Beck decision has survived for now, but was alarmed that a substantial majority of the Senate would vote to keep "forced-union sewer money flowing into their campaign."

"We won this one," Larson said. "But Sen. Specter voted to force American workers to fund his reelection campaign and the campaign of his cronies. The vote to kill a Supreme Court ruling proves the Senate has truly been bought and paid for by union officials."

President Bush -- under intense pressure from Right to Work Committee members -- has proposed regulations to implement the Supreme Court's ban on misuse of union dues for politics. The regulations, expected to be finalized soon, would require union officials to furnish the Department of Labor with detailed records of their political and other noncollective bargaining expenses. This information will allow workers to demand a reduction in union dues equal to the amount spent by union officials on all nonbargaining activities.

But this modest effort to restrict Big Labor's illegal political activities has met with stern resistance from union officials, who, after violating the current law and numerous Supreme Court rulings, are attempting to persuade the Senate to block enforcement of the regulations by the Labor Department.

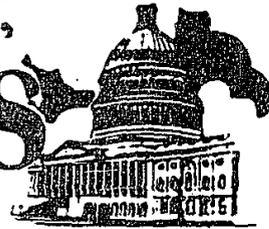
(The National Right to Work Committee is a 1.7 million member organization devoted solely to opposing compulsory unionism.)

For more information on the Beck decision, the National Right to Work Committee, or this news release, call Martin Fox at 800-325-7892.)

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Human Events

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATIVE WEEKLY



21

OCTOBER 3, 1992

Despite High Court Ruling on 'Beck'

Demos Bow to Big Labor On Tainted Political Funding

Despite endless rhetoric about the need to reduce the influence of special-interest money on elections, genuine reform doesn't happen for a very simple reason: Those politicians who benefit from the status quo want to keep things just the way they are, thank you.

This fact was much in evidence on September 16 when 56 senators — including 14 who are running for re-election this year (see rollecall at end) — fell just four votes short of blocking any effective implementation of a Supreme Court decision giving workers the freedom to choose whether or not they want to contribute financial support to union political activities.

Efforts to enforce the Supreme Court's decision have met with fierce resistance from union leaders, who, despite the High Court's ruling, are currently funneling millions of dollars in compulsory dues into the effort to send Bill Clinton and Al Gore to the White House. Millions more are being poured at this very moment into Senate and House campaigns, with all but a token amount going to liberal Democrats.

So dependent are Clinton and the Democrats on these illegal funds that not a single Democratic senator had the courage to support the ban on compulsory union political money; by contrast, all but three Republicans voted to enforce the Supreme Court's decision.

And though supporters of enforcement narrowly won on this occasion, the razor-thin margin left little doubt that the union bosses will be calling the shots henceforth should the Democrats emerge from the November 3 elections with monopoly control of both the White House and Congress.

In its 1988 *Beck* decision, the High Court ruled that federal labor law forbids compelling workers to pay union dues for politics and any other noncollective-bargaining expenditures by union officials. Yet four years after the *Beck* decision, millions of dollars in compulsory dues are still being funneled by union officials into the campaigns of politicians who do their bidding.

The reason is that, until now, the federal government has not made the regulatory changes needed to implement *Beck*. The Bush Administration—

under pressure from the National Right to Work Committee, a 1.7-million-member organization that opposes compulsory unionism—is trying to change that.

The Administration has proposed regulations, expected to be finalized soon, that would require union officials to provide the Department of Labor with detailed records of their political and other noncollective-bargaining expenses.

This information will enable workers to demand a reduction in compulsory union fees equal to the amount spent by union officials on all non-bargaining expenses, thus belatedly making their rights articulated by the Supreme Court a practical reality.

The stakes are enormous. Of an estimated \$12 billion collected from workers by the unions each year, approximately \$5 billion comes from compulsory dues, and much of this funding goes to support political candidates and legislation with which many of those compelled to foot the bill may disagree vehemently.

If the majority of senators had had their way, including more than a dozen who are relying on compulsory dues money to help with their re-election this year, the regulations making it possible for workers to exercise their *Beck* rights would have been side-tracked, thus preserving the neat little arrangement that enables the unions to keep supporting

Continued ...

Continued from previous pg.

pro-union candidates under procedures that the Supreme Court has long since declared illegal.

What happened is that the Senate Labor Appropriations subcommittee — led by its chairman, Iowa Democrat Tom Harkin, and its ranking minority member, liberal Pennsylvania Republican Arlen Specter — quietly slipped a "killer provision" into the Senate version of HR 5677, the massive appropriations measure to provide funds for the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education departments as well as other agencies.

This provision, which was mentioned in two obscure sentences in a committee report 340 pages long, would have halted the implementation of workers' *Beck* rights in its tracks by flatly prohibiting the Labor Department from "altering or revising regulations or reporting forms under Section 201 of the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act."

Had the insertion of this provision by the subcommittee gone unnoticed, liberal lawmakers could have continued to benefit from the compulsory dues and no one would have been the wiser.

Instead, the Right to Work Committee discovered what was afoot and alerted Senate opponents of compulsory unionism.

These foes, including Senators Jesse Helms (R.-N.C.) and Phil Gramm (R.-Tex.), let it be known that they would stall consideration of the entire funding bill if the offensive provision was not removed.

To gauge the strength of the compulsory unionism opponents, Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D.-Maine) filed a motion to shut down debate on the bill. If successful, this cloture motion would have thwarted the foes' stalling tactics, assuring that the anti-*Beck* provision would remain in the funding measure.

Mitchell fell short, however, garnering 56 votes in favor of his motion to 38 votes against, which was four votes short of the 60 required for cloture under Senate rules. Having failed to forestall the

threatened filibuster, Mitchell stripped the anti-*Beck* language in order to move toward quick passage of the bill's funding provisions.

"We won this one," said National Right to Work Committee President Reed Larson after the vote. But, noting the closeness of the decision and the fact that a majority of the Senate was ready to prevent the implementation of workers' *Beck* rights, Larson added: "The vote to kill a Supreme Court ruling proves the Senate has truly been bought and paid for by union officials."

National Right to Work Committee

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October 23, 1992

22

TO: Mr. John Clark
News Editor
The Birmingham News
2200 N. 4th Ave.
Birmingham, AL 35202

FROM: Martin Fox, Director of Public Affairs, National Right to Work Committee

RE: Bill Clinton, Richard Shelby and the Right to Work --
Election Day Preview

Election Day 1992 may turn out to be a clean sweep for Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and U.S. Senate candidate Richard Shelby.

What will a big win for Gov. Clinton and Sen. Shelby on Nov. 3 mean for Alabama citizens and America? That's the story I hope I can help you with.

I'd like to provide you an Election Night interview with a National Right to Work Committee spokesman who will discuss the impact Clinton and Shelby victories would have in Washington next year. Just call me at 800-325-7892.

In the same vein, I am enclosing several items:

- *** The National Right to Work Committee's Preview of the '92 Elections, a brief snapshot of the Senate races, who is favored to win and why;
- *** The Committee's Special Soft Money News Briefing containing an analysis of the impact that so-called "soft" money -- union machine-funded phone banks, "get-out-the-vote" voter registration drives, and other hidden, in-kind expenditures -- are having and will have on this year's election;

Plus, I'd like to provide you with a free, complete report on how much money Organized Labor has given to every federal candidate this year.

(The fact-filled report was too thick to enclose with this letter. To get your free copy, just return the enclosed reply or better yet call me at 800-325-7892).

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BIG LABOR "SOFT MONEY"
The Invisible Hand in American Politics

If Bill Clinton and the Democratic candidates for the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives win big on November 3, 1992, a major reason will be the massive, in-kind "soft money" Organized Labor is spending on behalf of their hand-picked candidates.

While union PACs this year are expected to invest between \$35-40 million on federal candidates who will support Big Labor's agenda, union officials will spend a vastly larger sum in so-called "soft money."*

In 1976, Victor Riesel, the noted labor columnist and expert, estimated that the amount of "in-kind" union political spending, "soft money," was \$100 million, ten times the reported, on-the-record, \$10 million given to federal candidates that year.

Just how is "soft money" spent to buy elections?

These covert expenditures pay the salaries of union staff members who serve as full-time "volunteers" on selected campaigns. They also pay for phone banks, "get-out-the-vote" voter registration drives, door-to-door campaigning, and many other activities manned by paid and unpaid "volunteers."

Estimating 10 dollars in "soft money" for every dollar in reported union contributions, Big Labor will probably spend between \$350 and \$400 million this year to secure a president and Congress to its liking. If anything, this is an extremely conservative estimate, especially when you consider the following:

Organized Labor's huge staff -- on loan till Election Day

According to union payroll forms for the reporting year 1987, labor unions spend \$2.4 billion per year on union salaries and benefits. This is equal to \$9.1 million per working day.

But if only one-third of these staff members (\$3.1 million) spent just 90 days working for candidates during an election cycle, that represents an in-kind "soft money" expenditure of \$270 million for manpower costs alone. The actual amount is likely to be significantly greater.

Union treasuries provide seed money

According to the Los Angeles Times, Nov. 12, 1991, "Labor put up seed money to start Wofford's campaign for the Senate."

* Most of this is illegally spent in violation of the U.S. Supreme Court's Beck decision. The federal government has taken almost no steps to stop them.

On Sept. 25, 1990, The Wall Street Journal reported that "Some 45 unions, including auto, steel, and communications workers, teachers and letter carriers, contributed over half of \$5 million raised for the Democrats' five-year 'Project 500'..."

Turning out volunteers -- paid and unpaid

"The steelworkers put 52 union people to work full time for [Wofford], and they were joined by activists from other unions." -- Los Angeles Times, Nov. 12, 1991, Harry Bernstein column.

"...[M]any of the members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and other top union officers will be out at jobsites to lead the effort. Council members involved in the election campaign have been asked by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland to take a direct role in 'battleground states' where they have substantial membership." -- Dubuque Leader, Nov. 4, 1988.

Labor management experts know that organizing strikes and negotiations crawls to a halt during the fall of each election year, because union "organizers" are out "volunteering" full time.

A nationwide phone network -- Value? Priceless!

"As of October 1, no less than 60 International staff and council staff members were assigned to work full-time in 56 campaigns for U.S. Representatives. [114] AFSCME phone banks, an aggregate of 1,500 phones, were generating more than one million calls per week." -- Public Employee, June 1984.

"The unions in the A.F.L.-C.I.O. have mounted an impressive state effort in Alabama. With 16 phone banks across the state, the unions have 107 paid workers making thousands of calls to identify Mr. Mondale's labor supporters and turn them out at the polls." -- The New York Times, March 9, 1984.

Murray Seegar, the AFL-CIO's information director said in the National Journal, March 15, 1986, that the "'Labor federation has no estimate of its own [soft money contributions]...'

"'If you have a telephone bank, all done by volunteers, say, 25 people calling for four hours, how much is it worth?

"'Is it the minimum wage, is it what they would be earning if they were stringing electrical cable somewhere...? There is no way to value it.'"

There is no question that "soft money" represents an enormous financial contribution to any campaign, which can yield enormous dividends on election night. Union-boss "volunteers," phone banks, door-to-door campaigning and other "soft money" contributions usually provide the margin of victory in a competitive race.

1992 ELECTION PREVIEW

A National Right to Work Committee Election Snapshot

Overview. A spate of retirements and primary defeats have created a golden opportunity for Big Labor to add to its political power in the U.S. Senate. Candidates bankrolled by the union money machine may ride the Clinton tidal wave to victory in November.

When the last returns are in on Election Night, the Democrats may end up controlling 60 -- and perhaps more -- U.S. Senate seats. Enough to cut off a filibuster and approaching the majority needed to override a presidential veto.

That means pro-Right to Work forces in the Senate will face a difficult battle derailing any of Bill Clinton's expected union-label legislation.

Where Big Labor-backed Candidates are Favored:

California. Rep. Barbara Boxer, financed with \$178,100 from the union-boss political machine, is facing a strong challenge from T.V. commentator Bruce Herschenson. This race will be close, but if Boxer pulls it off, it will be Organized Labor that pulls her through.

Colorado. To replace the retiring Timothy Wirth, Coloradans have the choice between pro-Right to Work Terry Considine, and forced-unionism advocate Rep. Ben Nighthorse Campbell. Heavy backing from Organized Labor has given Campbell the lead in this race.

Illinois. Scandals may deny Carol Moseley Braun this seat, but support from Illinois' huge AFL-CIO and teachers union political apparatus give her a strong edge in the polls.

Likely Big Labor Pick-ups:

Idaho. In Right to Work Idaho, Boise Mayor Dirk Kempthorne's embrace of Right to Work should give him the edge over Rep. Richard Stallings, who has a legislative paper trail indicting him as a Big Labor tool. But this is a seat the Democrats and their Big Labor patrons feel they can take, so look for heavy contributions from the union political machine.

New Hampshire. In the race to succeed pro-Right to Work Warren Rudman, Judd Gregg has a narrow edge over John Rauh. Rauh has the support of the AFL-CIO, while Gregg's past hostility to Right to Work has drawn heavy voter protests in this pro-freedom

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state. Too close to call.

Utah. Robert Bennett's forthright endorsement of Right to Work may enable him to overcome a nationwide Big Labor landslide. Rep. Wayne Owens' support for forced unionism is unpopular in this Right to Work state.

Wisconsin. Bob Kasten is trailing in the polls, behind "Paul Wellstone Democrat" Russ Feingold. Kasten hasn't enunciated 100% support for Right to Work, while Feingold has rallied his coalition. Kasten appears to be in deep trouble.

Possible Upsets:

Ohio. John Glenn definitely has the Right Stuff as far as the union bosses are concerned. The union bosses are going all out to protect the sponsor of the postal union bosses' bill to repeal the federal Hatch Act. Challenger Michael DeWine is waging a strong, skillful campaign, but has refused to support Right to Work. Too close to call.

North Carolina. Senator Terry Sanford is supposedly very vulnerable this year. Big Labor is trying its best to keep him in the Senate, and their money, both direct and in the form of soft contributions, might be enough to make the difference in the race. But this Right to Work state may yet reject this advocate of forced unionism in favor of Lauch Faircloth, a strong supporter of voluntary unionism.

South Carolina. The junior Senator from Right to Work South Carolina, Fritz Hollings, has begun voting with, and taking money from, Organized Labor interests. And now he's facing a stiffer than expected re-election fight. If Hollings retains the seat, it will be because of the anti-Bush vote and Big Labor backing.

Alaska. Frank Murkowski is facing a surprisingly strong challenge this year. Murkowski normally votes to protect the Right to Work, but during the campaign has distanced himself from the issue. Challenger Tony Smith enjoys enthusiastic backing and tens of thousands in forced dues from union elites.

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ABC News received our "Election Day Preview" Mailing (24)

crowd I'm running against now, and I think I have demonstrated good character. Good character's having good values and trying to improve and live your own life better, and being faithful to your public trust, and I think I have been, and let me say this, you know, if you look at this, if you look at this, *The Washington Post* has run three editorials now saying how can George Bush attack Bill Clinton's character and trust. He's waffled on more—

DONALDSON: Governor, *The Post* will have to take it's own position.

Gov. CLINTON: That's right, but wait a minute, *The Sacramento Bee* says he flagrantly disregarded the truth.

DONALDSON: I just asked you a question.

Gov. CLINTON: I know, but I'm going to ask you a question, this campaign that he has waged against me is a campaign he did not have a right to wage based on his own position. You know—*[crosstalk]*

DONALDSON: Well, Governor, that's your assumption, and I certainly accept it on this program.

Gov. CLINTON: It's not just mine, it's third party assertions. *The Portland Oregon [unintelligible]* would never endorse a Democrat in 43 years. They endorsed me because they said they couldn't trust Bush.

DONALDSON: Rather than cite, and you've had an impressive number of newspaper endorsements.

Gov. CLINTON: But on that trust issue, on the trust issue—

DONALDSON: Let me just ask you another question about trust and keeping one's promise. In 1990, you promised that if the people of Arkansas would reelect your governor, you would spend four years. You said, "That's the job I want. That's the job I'll do for the next four years." Two years later, here you are running for the presidency.

Gov. CLINTON: That's right, and you look at the difference in the way I handled that issue and the way Mr.—

DONALDSON: Well, you broke your promise.

Gov. CLINTON: Now, wait a minute. Let me answer.

DONALDSON: All right.

Gov. CLINTON: You can't ask a question unless you let me answer.

DONALDSON: Absolutely.

Gov. CLINTON: Look at the difference in the way I handled that and the way Mr. Bush handled his "Read my lips" commitment. That was a commitment he broke in the middle of the night on Saturday night, just did it, no explanation to the American people.

DONALDSON: Well, he explained it, sir. He said the Democrats didn't come through with their—

Gov. CLINTON: After the fact, after— Wait a minute, after the fact. Let me tell you. Go back and look at what happened in my state

DONALDSON: We just have a very short time, and I want to give you the last word.

Gov. CLINTON: I know we do, but this is a very important issue, and I'd like to— I wouldn't mind this

being the last word, this is a very important issue. I said to the people of my state, "We just had, in 1991, the finest legislative session in my lifetime. I'm not sure I can do anymore for Arkansas unless we change the economic policies of the country. I would like to run for President, but only if you will release me from this commitment, and I'm going to get in the car, and travel around—

DONALDSON: You have a plebiscite?

Gov. CLINTON: Travel around this state— Let me tell you what I did. I got in the car. I travelled around the state, I had open, public meetings. I invited people to come and say whatever they wanted.

DONALDSON: And they all said we release you, Governor?

Gov. CLINTON: Most of them did.

DONALDSON: Okay, all right.

Gov. CLINTON: Let me say, on the day I announced for president, more people said they wanted me to run for president than voted for me in the previous election.

DONALDSON: Sir, one quick question before I give you your wrap-up. You're from a right-to-work state. There are 21 of them. Do you support right-to-work laws nationally?

Gov. CLINTON: I support the existing labor law which gives people the right—

DONALDSON: And you would not want to repeal right-to-work laws?

Gov. CLINTON: If the Congress passed it, I would sign it.

DONALDSON: You would sign it.

Gov. CLINTON: But I do not believe it ought to be the number one priority. The problem—

DONALDSON: But do you favor repeal of right-to-work laws, sir? Simple question.

Gov. CLINTON: I do not favor building a low-wage hard work society. I do not think the right-to-work law is the big problem. I think that we are being, again, it's a way of writing labor—

DONALDSON: It may not be, sir, but what's your answer? Do you favor repeal of right-to-work laws?

Gov. CLINTON: The law the way it is is fine with me, but if Congress changes it, I'll sign it.

DONALDSON: Okay, sir, you've got 30 seconds, I'll give you the last word, and I won't interrupt you, go right ahead.

Gov. CLINTON: First of all, I'd like to thank Sam and this network for giving me and giving Mr. Bush the opportunity to speak to the American people and to try to answer some questions. I want to urge you all to vote. I hope you will vote for me. I hope you will vote for change. We simply don't need four more years of trickle-down economics. I've offered the American people a new Democratic Party committed to growth in the private sector, asking for personal responsibility for our citizens and urging us to come together again to stop all this back biting and division. In my state, I've created jobs and made government work for ordinary people. I'd like to try for America, with your help.

IN PERSON: REED LARSON

THE ARCHENEMY OF ORGANIZED LABOR

BY KIRK VICTOR

Thirty-eight years ago, Reed Larson left his engineering job at Coleman Co. Inc., the Wichita (Kan.)-based purveyor of camping equipment, to do battle with labor unions in the state. "It was kind of a wrenching decision," Larson recalled in an interview. "I made the leap, and a six-month campaign turned into a four-year campaign, and we finally got the job done."

The "job" was the enactment of a "right-to-work" law in Kansas, which held that no person could be compelled, as a condition of employment, to pay dues to a union. The soft-spoken, 70-year-old Larson has been a thorn in the side of organized labor ever since.

Larson jumped into the fray in Kansas because he was convinced, he said, that "the tactics of union officials were bad for the country and bad for employees." In 1959, after the law's passage, he came to Washington and joined the fledgling National Right to Work Committee.

In short order, Larson became the group's president and proceeded to incur the wrath of labor leaders by taking his crusade to Capitol Hill, to the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) and into court. When he arrived, the committee had about 10,000 members, a shadow of the 1.7 million members it counts today, though Larson concedes that only about 10 per cent of them are active contributors (average annual donation: \$33).

Drawing on a budget that he estimates has grown from about \$400,000 when he arrived to about \$6 million today, Larson has led the committee to some notable victories. In 1965, for example, he helped to persuade Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen, R-Ill., to lead what turned out to be a successful filibuster against the Johnson Administration's effort to repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act, which allows states to pass right-to-work laws.

Larson also helped to persuade President Ford to overrule his Labor Secretary, John T. Dunlop, and veto a bill that would have legalized common situs picketing (when a company's striking workers picket other employers at a work site in an effort to shut down an entire project). The committee also led the fight against the AFL-CIO's efforts for labor law reform in 1978 and has played an instru-



Richard A. Blount

mental role in sinking several nominations to the NLRB.

The National Right to Work Legal Defense Foundation, which Larson started in 1968 to give free legal aid "to victims of compulsory union abuse," has also had its share of victories, including a big one before the Supreme Court in 1988. In *Communications Workers of America v. Beck*, the Court ruled that nonunion workers at "agency shops"—where all employees must pay union dues—have the right to a refund of any portion of their dues used to pay for political activities with which they disagree.

In April, when President Bush issued an executive order to bolster enforcement of *Beck*, Larson was at the Rose Garden signing ceremony. He still complained about labor's "huge, illicit, political slush fund." He also complained that Bush's order came "very, very late, three years later than it should have."

Labor leaders charge that Larson's agenda actually has little to do with worker rights. "They are really a business front. I think, a front for the biggest right-wing interests in the country," said Stephen I. Schlossberg, a former general counsel of the United Auto Workers and now the director of the International Labor Organization's Washington office. Larson and Schlossberg have tangled before. When Schlossberg was named to be deputy Labor undersecretary in 1985, Larson informed then-Labor Secretary Bill Brock in a letter that the appoint-

ment sent an "alarming message" that his department was "reverting to the Department of Organized Labor."

Other critics are hesitant to publicly attack Larson or the committee because, they say, he thrives on using such skirmishes as "propaganda" in direct-mail fundraising appeals. A study last year by the AFL-CIO, the National Education Association and Bredhoff & Kaiser, a Washington law firm that represents many unions, challenged the committee's efforts to portray itself as a low-budget public-interest organization whose leaders selflessly battle big-spending unions. Larson, it said, collected \$120,000 from the committee and the foundation in 1988 as well as \$19,000 in other employee benefits.

Larson called "absolutely ridiculous" the charges that he and his committee are really out to destroy the labor movement, even as he ticked off a long anti-union legislative agenda, including fights to retain the Hatch Act (which forbids federal workers from engaging in political activities) and to defeat legislation that would prevent companies from hiring permanent replacement workers when their employees go on strike.

Although Larson said that unions "at least should have a future," he maintained that labor leaders don't have the real interests of working people at heart. "They think that workers are so dumb that they will force them to accept what they say is good for them. That won't work anymore."

Teacher Union Bosses Buy School Boards

Forced-Union Dues Funnelled Into Elections Across America

Teacher union bosses all over the country are pouring forced-union dues into campaigns to elect school boards who will force teachers to submit to the union-boss machine.

In states and school districts that have previously protected teachers' Right to Work, the drastically-escalating number of new, Big Labor-owned school boards are rubber-stamping contracts that impose so-called "collective bargaining" and "agency fees."

Combined, these schemes force teachers to accept union-boss "representation" they don't want, and then to pay union dues for the "benefits" of union-boss control.

Monopoly bargaining gives union bosses the power to hand-pick their own teaching staffs, curriculums, textbooks, and anything else that will serve the union hierarchy's purpose.

Such coercion leads to proliferating teacher strikes, declining student achievement, and the diversion of taxpayer dollars from education to the union bosses' coffers.

Union Agent Infiltrates Houston School Board

Most recently, Carol Galloway, a top official of the Houston Federation of Teachers (HFT) has procured a perch on the Houston (Texas) school board.

As both a union official and a school board member, Galloway now has unprecedented clout to ram through all the coercive, education-destroying

demands the HFT is pushing.

Likewise, teacher union locals across the country are using forced-dues money from the National Education Association (NEA) and American Federation of Teachers (AFT) unions to buy school board majorities that are "union-boss friendly," even where union bosses do not dare to run as candidates themselves.

Existing Forced-Dues Laws Bankroll New Power Grabs

The two national teacher union political machines illegally siphon off teachers' forced-union dues into their political war chests to buy school boards in every corner of the country.

In 21 states, teachers and other school



School board member



Teacher union boss

Carol Galloway, left, Houston School Board member, has the power to give Carol Galloway, right, Houston Federation of Teachers union boss (HFT) more control over teachers and students.

New Monopoly Bargaining, Forced-Dues Laws Demanded

An AFT subsidiary near New Orleans (La.), with massive out-of-state support, packed the St. Tammany Parish school board with union-boss puppets who forced teachers under the thumb of monopoly bargaining last year.

St. Tammany Federation of Teachers czar Elsie Burkhalter crowed, "From the outset we had a plan that would lead us to [monopoly] bargaining."

In 1988, Teachers' Association of Long Beach (Calif.) union kingpins hand-picked a union-boss slate to take over the city's school board, which had fought compulsory unionism for years.

Union mogul Felice Strauss later boasted, "It wasn't until we changed the composition of the school board . . . that we were able" to get a contract forcing nonunion school employees to pay dues.

employees can be forced to pay union dues — or be fired.

Jo Seker, director of Concerned Educators Against Forced Unionism (CEAFU), compared the double punch of monopoly bargaining and agency fee to a "lynch mob putting a rope around an employee's neck, and then forcing him to pay for the hanging."

Most teachers object to the use of their forced dues for politics, as a 1989 Michigan teacher poll showed.

CEAFU, the education branch of the National Right to Work Committee, is standing up to the AFT and NEA political powerhouses who are trying to take over local school boards across the nation.

For more information on how you can help stop forced unionism, contact Concerned Educators Against Forced Unionism at 8001 Braddock Road, Suite 500, Springfield, Va. 22160, or call (703) 321-8519.

'It wasn't until we changed the composition of the school board . . . that we were able' to bargain for . . . organizational security [i.e., forced-union dues.]

Felice Strauss, President, Teachers' Association of Long Beach, Calif.

NEA Handbook Exposes NEA Union Dues Rip-Off Scheme Union Bosses, Not Union Members, Benefit from 'Agency Shop'

The National Education Association (NEA) teacher union's massive political machine is conducting a full-scale campaign to enact laws forcing teachers and other school employees to pay union dues in all 50 states.

NEA President Keith Geiger blusters that nonunion teachers must be made to pay their "fair share" to protect "the rights and welfare of . . . teachers who want to organize and bargain."

(Of course, in Right to Work states, no one can be forced to pay union dues to any trade union boss.)

Geiger aims to achieve his coercive goal by convincing union members that

Labor by the state legislatures it elects.

Dues Money Squandered On Big Labor Politics

In defiance of the U.S. Supreme Court, NEA state affiliates secretly divert millions of teachers' union-dues dollars into electioneering and influence-peddling schemes.

Coercive "agency shop" privileges encourage teacher union officials to spend even more dues money on political campaigns by allowing them to ignore the concerns of dissatisfied teachers.

Whether they are voluntary union

For most teachers, Michigan's "agency shop" law means paying higher union dues to bankroll a radical political agenda with which they disagree.

Teachers Shouldn't Be Divided

"Keith Geiger is using a devious strategy of 'divide and conquer' to grab more compulsory-unionism power over all teachers," said Reed Larson, president of the National Right to Work Committee.

"Geiger pits one group of teachers against another by blaming those who choose not to join his union for the high dues of those who are members.

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Fiction — According to Geiger, the "agency shop" protects "the welfare of . . . teachers who want to organize."

they can lower their union dues by helping him force teachers who don't wish to join a union (so-called "free riders") to pay tribute to Big Labor.

The NEA union's own 1991-1992 Handbook, however, exposes this "free rider" or "fair share" argument as false.

Membership dues for the NEA's state subsidiary unions in the 21 states with laws forcing nonunion school teachers to pay "agency fees" to union officials are actually 54 percent higher than in the 29 states with no teacher "agency fee."

In fact, "agency fee" laws allow teacher union bosses to bilk all teachers, union and nonunion alike, for more money.

And the so-called "representation burden" of which union officials complain is actually a privilege delivered to Big

Forced Unionism Picks All Teachers' Pockets	
Average Annual Dues to NEA State Subsidiaries in 'Agency Shop' States	→ \$269
Average Annual Dues to NEA State Subsidiaries Without Teacher 'Agency Shop'	→ \$175
Source: 1991-1992 NEA Handbook	

Fact — "Agency shop" laws let NEA union bosses gouge teachers who choose to join the NEA for 54 percent more union dues, which are then funnelled into political power grabs.

members or not, when asked, most teachers say they don't want union agents to spend their dues money on politics.

A 1989 survey of teachers conducted by the Michigan Education Association (MEA/NEA), whose president from the mid-seventies until the mid-eighties was Keith Geiger himself, revealed widespread opposition to union political intrigues.

The MEA survey (unearthed only last year), found that 75 percent of MEA-"represented" teachers objected to "the MEA [getting] involved in issues . . . that have nothing to do with education."

A strong majority (64 percent) of MEA-"represented" teachers also aren't happy that "the MEA is mainly committed to union goals, not professional goals for education."

"But the real reason teachers' union dues are so high is that Geiger and his minions are siphoning off a large percentage of dues money into the National Education Association's political empire.

"And the NEA bosses' dirty secret is that union dues for all teachers skyrocket whenever Big Labor wins the power to force unwilling teachers to pay dues.

"That's why laws imposing compulsory unionism in education are not in the interest of either union or nonunion teachers," Larson concluded.

In 1975, the Committee formed Concerned Educators Against Forced Unionism, or CEAFU, to assist teachers who oppose the NEA's coercive tactics.

For more information, contact CEAFU, at 8001 Braddock Rd., Springfield, Va. 22160, or call (703) 321-8519. **T**

UniServ 'Organizers' Spearhead Education Takeover NEA Union's Tacticians Seize America's Schools

The top brass of the 2.1 million-strong National Educational Association (NEA) teacher union is sucking tax dollars and power from citizens and parents across the nation and is very close to locking down monopoly control over America's schools.

As rulers of what is already the nation's largest union, the NEA hierarchy hinders learning, siphons off tax revenues into fat bureaucracies, saddles American teachers with industrial-style work rules, and fosters a "hate-the-school-board" mentality.

As a result, American students are denied the preparation they need to compete in today's global economy.

The increasingly radicalized teacher union autocracy is well on the way toward its goal of becoming the only door to the teaching profession.

At the 1970 NEA Convention, George Fischer, ex-NEA president, looked forward to the day when the union would realize its "dream of controlling who enters, who stays, and who leaves the profession."

The NEA union hierarchy's drive to control teacher certification is increasingly successful.

With a monopoly on teachers in many parts of the country, NEA union officials are able to call strikes and impose their demands time after time.

Children, parents, taxpayers and many dedicated teachers are held hostage by the NEA teacher union cartel.

Forced-Unionism Statutes Build NEA Power Base

Coercive laws in 34 states put the NEA union elite in the position to control curriculum and job requirements — as well as, in many cases, the power to force the firing of teachers and other school employees who refuse to pay union dues.

This forced-dues control enables NEA union bosses to funnel tax dollars into building their political machine and away from schoolchildren who should benefit from ever-increasing "education" taxes.

That's why, even as per pupil expenditures have skyrocketed during the past decade, student test scores in NEA-controlled schools have stagnated at low levels, or dropped.

"When we negotiate, we're not interested in saving them [the taxpayers] money.

"We're interested in getting for ourselves," admitted an ex-union boss from West Carrollton, Ohio in a rare moment of candor.

NEA's UniServ Is Forced Unionism's Shock Troops

Unseen and unknown to most Americans, an elite corps of NEA union field operatives known as UniServ infiltrates and manipulates school systems and local

NEA unions, and corrals teachers under union control.

UniServ is a shadowy army of over 1,500 well-paid union professionals which the NEA high command has deployed in every area of the country.

Thanks to UniServ's ruthless efficiency, the NEA is well on the way to winning the battle to control America's schools.

Yet most Americans have never even heard of the NEA teacher union's UniServ.

UniServ commandos are trained in takeover tactics developed by the late militant socialist Saul Alinsky and others.

The NEA union's bibliography of training materials includes Alinsky's *John L. Lewis* (an admiring account of the extortionate exploits of the infamous Mine Workers' union chieftain) and *Rules for Radicals*, long dubbed the "bible" of radical politics.

UniServ operatives draw an average, annual salary of \$72,000, more than twice the wages of the average teacher (whose forced dues pay UniServ agents' way).

Teacher Union Bosses Target School Boards

Primary UniServ goals are more power for the NEA union machine, and more compulsory dues flowing into union coffers.

See **UniServ** next page

NEA Union Bid-Rigging Cheats Teachers and Taxpayers



NEA teacher union bosses get a hefty "piece of the rock" when teachers pay insurance premiums to Prudential.

NEA/UniServ militants and the NEA's Fairfax County, Virginia subsidiary have manipulated the county's school board into handing Prudential Insurance Company a teacher health insurance contract that is \$4.5 million more expensive than the bid offered by the county's previous insurer.

Meanwhile, NEA officials received \$8.6 million in 1988 and \$9.9 million in 1989, a 30 percent cut of the premiums, to "administer" teachers' life insurance policies for Prudential.

Since then, evidence suggests Prudential and the NEA have concealed the life insurance kickbacks to avoid suspicion.

Teachers are outraged because Prudential's health plan restricts their choice of doctors and hospitals and is generally inferior to the coverage

they've had for 38 years.

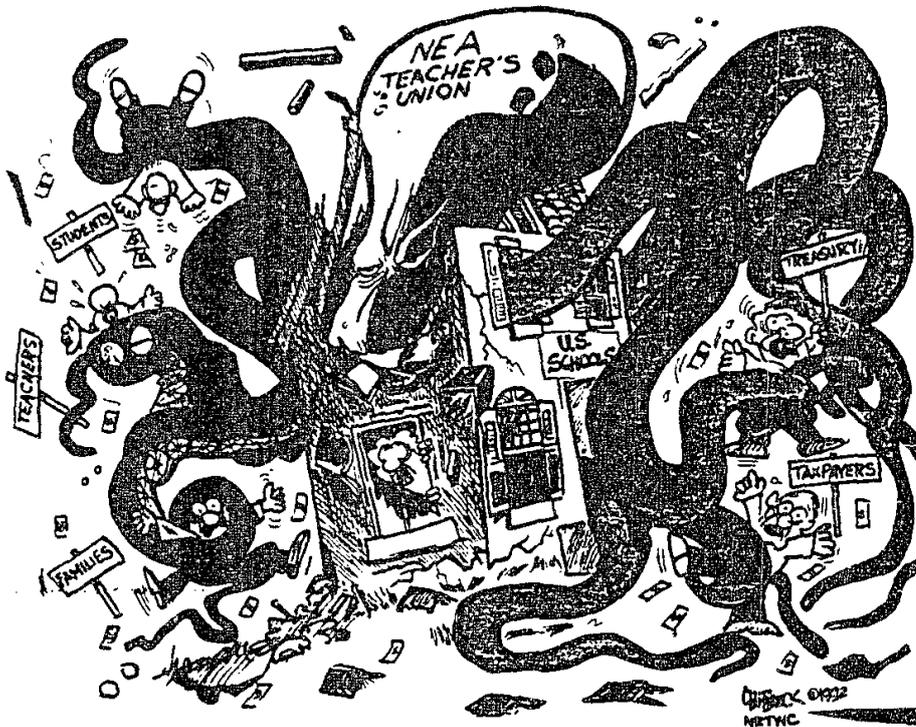
Hundreds of school employees will have to leave trusted doctors and hospitals for unfamiliar ones, most of whom practice out of state.

Committee Exposes NEA Brass's Motive

The National Right to Work Committee has exposed the sweetheart health insurance deal with Prudential as part of a plot to bilk taxpayers and teachers across the country out of millions and millions of dollars.

In October the Committee mailed Right to Work advocates throughout Fairfax County a letter revealing the

See **Bid-Rigging** next page



UniServ, the NEA's corps of political organizers, has a stranglehold on American education, giving NEA union bosses more power at the expense of teachers, taxpayers, parents and children.

UniServ

Continued from page 4

NEA union bosses are especially effective in using their UniServ political machine to wrest control of local school boards from parents and taxpayers.

In 1988, NEA-affiliated union kingpins in Long Beach, California handpicked a

union-boss slate to take over the city's school board, which had resolutely opposed the NEA's compulsory-unionism demands.

Union mogul Felice Strauss later boasted, "It wasn't until we changed the composition of the school board . . . that we were able to bargain for . . . organizational security [i.e., forced-union dues.]"

The compulsory-dues contracts sought

by the NEA union czars through seized school boards not only pick teachers' pockets, but also soak taxpayers.

In the 1989-90 school year, the average per pupil expenditure in the 21 states permitting such contracts was \$5,683. That's \$1,534 higher than states without forced dues for teachers.

Yet SAT and other student achievement scores routinely drop whenever NEA union bosses lock down control through teacher monopoly bargaining and "agency shops."

NEA's UniServ Coerces Educators and Citizens Using Violence and Division

UniServ also promotes the use of violent tactics often associated with industrial trade union bosses.

Top NEA union officials directly promote, incite and coordinate Teamster-style harassment of school board members and teachers.

Taking a page from the UniServ playbook, an Indiana State Teachers Association regional coordinator, Richard Cornstubble, was arrested outside a school board member's house holding a bag of paint and varnish remover over the school board member's car.

In Cornstubble's car, police found a can of spray paint, a piece of concrete, a sledge hammer, and a city map marked with X's indicating the homes of three school board members who were not sufficiently compliant to NEA union-boss demands.

See *Incite* page 6

Bid-Rigging

Continued from page 4

NEA's well-orchestrated operation to infiltrate and influence multimillion-dollar purchases by a school system for a probable cut of the take.

The Committee has also obtained documents showing that the NEA's UniServ organizers nationwide are trained to steer contracts and influence purchasing in behalf of favored vendors.

Prudential, apparently a major favored vendor, also "contributes" to NEA front groups and maintains other sweetheart business deals with the teacher union behemoth.

Alerted to the Big Labor rip-off, Committee members are now encouraging angry teachers to exercise their Right to Work by resigning from the Fairfax Education Association (FEA) union.

UniServ Agent Manipulates School Board

The Fairfax County scandal began when an NEA/UniServ employee and FEA union officials manipulated the school board to create an "employee" committee to revamp the school system's health care coverage.

After seizing control of that committee, UniServ agent Rick Willis and his FEA cronies cut a \$35 million-a-year deal with Prudential to provide health insurance for Fairfax school employees, according to the local *Reston Times*.

If the arrangement follows the pattern of the NEA-Prudential life insurance deal, as much as a third of the teachers' premiums, over \$10 million-a-year, may be routed back to the NEA

hierarchy.

Coercing school boards to create union boss-dominated committees to "advise" school officials is a favorite tactic of the NEA union brass.

They call it "collaborative" bargaining — and it's a way to manipulate school boards even in states, like Virginia, which have no teacher monopoly bargaining statutes.

In recent weeks, the National Right to Work Committee has heard from teachers and school board members that UniServ operatives are hatching similar health insurance plots elsewhere in Virginia and in other states.

If you know of NEA union-boss manipulation of health insurance plans, please write Mark Mix, Committee Vice President for State Legislation, 8001 Braddock Rd., Springfield, Va. 22160, or call (703) 321-9820. ✉

29

SEP 14 1992
BURRELLE'S

PLASTICS NEWS
Akron, OH
September 14, 1992

SPECIAL REPORT

Right-to-work laws a factor to consider

By Bill Bregar 3182
PLASTICS NEWS STAFF

In a strict courtroom sense, "right-to-work" laws make it illegal to require union membership as a condition of employment.

To organized labor, right to work means "right to work for less pay." To advocates such as the National Right to Work Committee, it means "the individual's right against forced unionism from big labor."

To a plastics company looking for a plant site, it means yet an-

other factor in the decision-making process.

Twenty-one states have passed right-to-work laws. That number has stayed about the same for more than 20 years. In New Hampshire, organized labor defeated right-to-work legislation in February.

Right-to-work laws do not guarantee a union-free plant. But they remove a key union reward for organizing new plants—more members and more income—and weaken collective-bargaining clout.

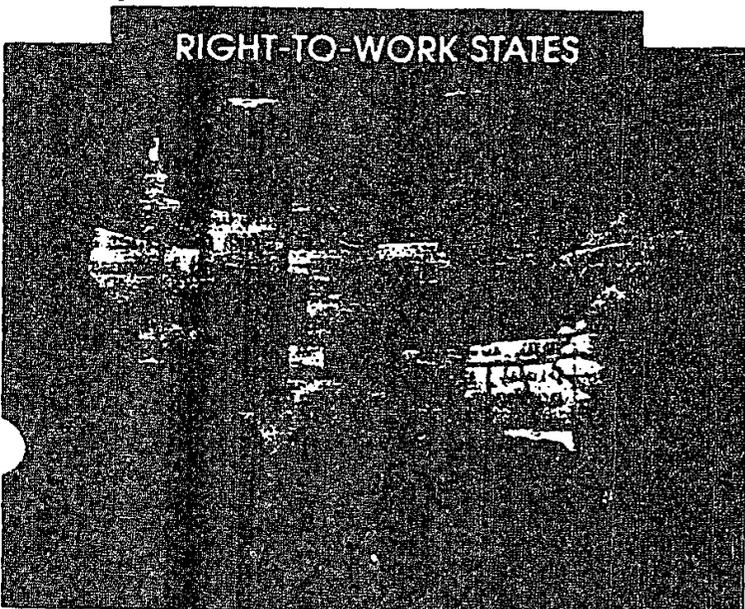
Right-to-work states include some of the fastest-growing parts of the country, such as the Carolinas, Florida, Nevada and Iowa. The head of German carmaker Bayerische Motoren Werke AG, which plans to build a \$400 million plant in historically anti-union

South Carolina, has vowed to keep the plant union-free.

But IG Metall, the industrial union that represents German autoworkers and engineers, has vowed to help United Auto Workers organize the proposed BMW plant, according to *Automotive News*, a sister publication of *Plastics News*. IG Metall once helped UAW organize a Freightliner Corp. plant in North Carolina.

Corporate labor lawyer Richard H. Wessels of St. Charles, Ill., said companies often investigate cities' labor climates.

But Iowa consultant Clark said unionization is not a major factor in site selection: "If a company has the appropriate management philosophy, it doesn't matter if the state is right-to-work. They'll know how to manage people and can keep the union out."



PLASTICS NEWS/DAVID SIMPSON

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30

The state of unions

Anti-union

Harold Mohr

Ohioans for Freedom and Jobs



The Public Affairs Department supplied the Enquirer with this column.

What happens to a state's economy when entrepreneurs no longer consider it an attractive place to do business? What happens when union officers have virtual control of the General Assembly and local elected officials?

Over the past few years, Ohioans have seen what happens: Our state's manufacturing base erodes; expanding industries pass up the state for more attractive business climates, and organized labor officials continue to grab more and more power while being propped up by forced dues from workers.

Ohio has suffered as a result. The 1980s were boom years for U.S. business. Millions of jobs were created as new investment fueled the longest period of economic growth in history.

But Ohio missed that boom. Our state's growth rate was less than two-thirds the national average. A staggering 466,000 workers fled the state between 1980 and 1988 for opportunities elsewhere. Seven workers an hour, 24 hours a day, left Ohio.



It's no secret why Ohio is in this mess. Neighboring states are becoming more attractive. Not because they are improving, but because Ohio keeps granting new, special privileges to Big Labor.

That's why I've joined Ohioans for Freedom and Jobs, a new, statewide drive to reverse this trend. If left up to the General Assembly, the rights of the working men and women of Ohio will remain unprotected. That's because the union bosses — and the money they pump into politics — are the single biggest factor determining the path our legislature follows.

Every year, Ohio's union bosses pour millions of dollars — largely siphoned from workers' forced union dues — into campaign contributions and independent expenditures. Untold millions more go into so-called soft-money electioneering.

And the union bosses get what they pay for: Attempts to privatize the state's alcohol monopoly and save \$30 million a year were blocked by the union bosses — because compulsory dues from state liquor employees were more important to Big Labor than saving taxpayer dollars.

The Ohio Education Association chiefs won passage of legislation in the state House of Representatives creating a union-dominated Professional Standards Board to decide who can teach in Ohio classrooms — jeopardizing the very survival of non-union teachers and private schools.

And of course Big Labor continues to profit from the so-called public-employee "agency shop" law passed in 1983 that forced state employees to pay union dues to the union bosses.

Over 20,000 employees have been added to the state bureaucracy since — further bloating the state budget while filling the pockets of the union bosses with more forced dues.

The union-boss scrooges at the Akron/Medina Labor Council even called for their members to boycott the Salvation Army because it hired a handful of non-union construction workers.

There is only one way to stop Big Labor from forcing people to support unions against their will, and to stop union thugs from terrorizing working men and women:

Enact a Right to Work law in Ohio. Under a Right to Work law, the only people who would pay union dues would be those who voluntarily choose to do so. It would protect the individual worker, the taxpayer — and the economy. Just look at the facts:

■ Officials in non-Right to Work New Mexico have admitted that more than 50% of companies looking to relocate will not even consider moving to states without a Right to Work law.

■ Department of Labor reports prove that Right to Work states economies create many more jobs than those of forced-unionism states.

■ A study by Dr. James Bennett of George Mason University proved that, after adjusting for taxes and inflation, urban families in Right to Work states have \$1,377 more yearly purchasing power than those in non-Right to Work states (based on 1987 figures).

■ And it's old news that businesses are fleeing Ohio for Tennessee, Georgia, Florida and Texas — all Right to Work states.

While Right to Work states added an average of 3.4% more manufacturing jobs during the 1980's, union-boss-dominated states lost an average of 9.9% of their manufacturing jobs. Ohio lost 12.1%.

Ohio can't keep losing jobs and keep scaring away half the new jobs — simply to keep union bosses' power secure. If you agree that you and I have gone long enough without a Right to Work law in Ohio, join Ohioans for Freedom and Jobs in urging our state legislators to enact a Right to Work law.

You will be doing Ohio — her working men and women and our children — a great service.

Harry Mohr is a former administrator with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources. Ohioans for Freedom and Jobs is a coalition of citizens working to enact legislation ensuring union membership and union dues are voluntary.

Continued...

Continued from previous pg.

The state of unions

Pro-union

V. Daniel Radford

Cincinnati AFL-CIO Labor Council

The free-trade economic policies of the Reagan-Bush years have all but destroyed the American way of life. A strong statement, but a truthful one.

Regardless your political party, chances are your pre-tax earnings rose by only 4% over the last 20 years — well below the inflation rate — while the richest 1% of American families saw their earnings jump by 77%.

Given this, can we say that most American families are better off now than they were four years ago, 10 years ago or even 20 years ago?

The American labor movement was watched as hundreds of thousands of manufacturing jobs have moved "off shore." And now, with President Bush's proposed North American Free Trade Agreement, the transfer of money and technology to Mexico will enable transnational corporations to increase profits at the expense of impoverished Mexican workers. We face the very real possibility of losing 500,000 more American jobs to

Mexico.

But it isn't just American jobs at stake — although these jobs are very important. America's standing as a strong, independent nation is at stake as well.

America entered the 1980's as the world's largest creditor nation and by 1990 we became the largest debtor nation in history.

Labor's critics are quick to say that our demands for decent wages and benefits have made U.S. businesses "uncompetitive." The reality is that many factors are responsible. We have seen the expansion of a global marketplace and the rapid growth of transnational corporations that take their



V. Daniel Radford

capital to countries with lax environmental standards, and no guarantee of workers rights to job safety.

Under the last 12 years of Reagan-Bush economic policies, American workers have endured cuts in wages and benefits; the manufacturing base has eroded; and the gap between the rich and poor has grown.

Meanwhile, business has continued to operate on a global playing field, unencumbered by content laws, fair tariffs, or tax policies that would make sure that some of the exploited capital ~~is~~ not leave our country.

In 1984, 69% of the foreign subsidiaries of profitable U.S. corporations paid no dividends, interest, rent or royalties to their U.S. parent companies and no U.S. taxes on profits made abroad.

During the first three years of the Bush administration, overseas capital spending by American corporations has accelerated 53%, while investment in America increased only 6.7%.

Our government did nothing to protect foreign imports on businesses that came to the U.S. In the 1980's, U.S.-based subsidiaries of foreign companies doubled their gross income but saw no increase in their tax bills.

America as a nation has lost its share of the world economy, while U.S. corporations have maintained theirs. While America's trade deficit and national debt grow by leaps and bounds, U.S. firms maintain their profitability in the world market. They account for 40% of the world's total profits; Japanese corporations by comparison account for 10% of total profits.

We can turn this around. How?

■ We need a national plan to revitalize our manufacturing base and service sector. We can create economic growth by leveling the playing field in favor of fair wages and community investment rather than unrestricted capital flight to countries where workers can't even afford the products they build for export.

■ We need to reform our corporate tax laws and stop the domination of government policies by transnational business interests. ■ We need to invest in specific industries that are competitive in the global market, ones that can be productive and linked with existing industries.

■ We need to invest in the American work force.

Even *Business Week* advocates that we invest heavily in worker training and education, because it is the one proven pathway to higher productivity and the production of high-value-added goods and services. Currently, corporate America spends only one-third of what Europe spends per worker on training.

As we celebrate Labor Day, 1992, we need to recognize that most of the benefits workers enjoy today were won by struggle. Many men, women and children have fought for the right to have health care benefits and pension plans, for strong workplace health and safety standards, minimum wages, to eliminate child labor and for the right to organize and bargain collectively.

We cannot solve today's economic problems if we don't recognize that the struggle for the '90s is for productive jobs where workers can earn a decent living for themselves and their families.

Daniel Radford is executive secretary-treasurer of the Cincinnati AFL-CIO Labor Council.

EXCERPT of interview on Sep. 10, 1992, on Radio Station WGNU, St. Louis, Mo., "Party Line", with Virginia McCarthy. Guests: Martin Fox and Robert Kelley, President of St. Louis Labor Council.

Caller: I just want to know if two workers work in the same place, one is involved in a union and the other is not, does the non-union worker receive all the benefits that the union has reaped towards the union worker?

Fox: Well, the non-union worker is forced to accept the same contract. We believe that no one should ever be forced to have anything to do with the union, and people should negotiate on their own or join collectively in making a free choice.

McCarthy: That would really end the union though, wouldn't it?

Fox: No, not at all. It would mean that any organization, union included, would only have support from people who voluntarily choose to support it. We think that people ought to volunteer their support, not have it forced from them.

Kelley: This is a very, very important point, though. Under the laws of this country if that non-union worker gets fired for cause or non-cause, the union is obliged to represent that worker. Failure of the union to represent that non-union worker in a Right to Work state gives that worker the right to sue the organization for failure to represent him.

Now let me give you a small comparison. It's like saying that if you had Allstate insurance last week and you don't have Allstate insurance this week and you have an accident, you got a right to sue Allstate because they didn't cover your damages. It's the same basic premise here. We are responsible to provide services and benefits to anyone employed that shop under the law while they are not required to support the organization.

Fox: Well, I'd like to solve the problem for Mr. Kelley on that. The Right to Work Committee has always supported legislation to relieve union officials of that burden. We've fought for it for, for years, but unfortunately the AFL-CIO has always opposed us in the past, and tried to maintain that so-called "burden."

If Mr. Kelley is willing, I'll join with him right now and we'll join together to pass legislation to end any responsibility for the union officials to act on behalf of any worker who doesn't want to support unions. They'll only have to represent those workers who want to support -- will he support that legislation?

Kelley: Clearly now, we've gotten down to the substance of the debate. Mr. Fox points out that this organization that he represents by no means has any interest in the rights or the protection of workers, but rather, they are on a mission or cause for what it is they perceive to be this injustice.

The bottom line is he knows as well as I do that a system that he is advocating would destroy the collective bargaining system, it would destroy the effectiveness of any organization to be able to deal with a problem and deal with any employer, a strong employer, and so we are not going to cut our throats as a result of it. But the fact does remain that we have an obligation to represent everyone covered under that contract, and that those people should have an obligation to support the organization.

Fox: Another way to describe that is people are forced to accept the union as their representative whether they want it or not. And then they are forced to pay for something they didn't want in the first place. It's like having being lynched and having to pay for the rope.

Kelley: I don't, I don't agree with you. First off, every contract has a term. There is no eternal union contract in this country. It's one, two, or three years. If those employees want the union out, they have every right to vote the union out at the end of the contract. If they don't want a union security clause, they have the right to take it out of the contract. If they feel they're improperly represented, they are also remedies under the National Labor Relations Act.

The fact of the matter is that it is not workers who want Right to Work laws -- it is associations like yours that represent interests that don't have interest of the workers at heart that advocate this kind of legislation.

McCarthy: OK, do you want to give a fast reply?

Fox: We do represent the vast majority of American people. That's why we have 1.7 million members nationwide, including hundreds of thousands of Americans who are working people, who believe they ought to be able to freely choose what organizations they to belong to.

(Station break and a new caller.)

National Right to Work Committee



A COALITION OF EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYERS

HEADQUARTERS AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

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January 31, 1992

XX XXXXX XXXXXXXX
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Dear XXXXXXXXXX:

On behalf of the National Right to Work Committee's more than 1.7 million active supporters, I invite you to participate in the Committee's 1992 survey of congressional candidates.

We hope that you, as a candidate for Congress, will share your views on the Right to Work issue with us.

To facilitate your reply, I have enclosed a brief questionnaire with background information and stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Won't you please take a few moments to study, fill out, sign and return our questionnaire? We need to receive it by February 28, 1992, so that we can report to our many members and supporters in Illinois.

Any further comments you might care to add are welcome. I am sure you will understand, however, that because we are dealing with all of the 470 congressional races, we simply are not able to include any comments in the published results of this survey. We can report only yes and no answers, or the absence of an answer. But those comments do help us to explain your position when interested persons ask us for additional information.

Thank you for your prompt cooperation.

Sincerely,

Karl M. Gallant
Karl Gallant
Vice President

KG/wp
Enclosures

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National Right to Work Committee

A COALITION OF EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYERS

HEADQUARTERS AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

February 14, 1992

XX XXXXX XXXXXXXXX
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Dear XXXXXXXXXXXX:

Enclosed is a copy of our recent letter inviting you to participate in the National Right to Work Committee's 1992 survey of candidates for the U.S. Congress.

As yet we have not received your completed questionnaire, and the deadline for reporting the results of the survey is fast approaching. We know how busy and hectic campaigns can be, and can understand that you may not have had the opportunity to study the questionnaire.

However, on behalf of the National Right to Work Committee's more than 1.7 million active supporters, I once again invite you to participate in the Committee's biennial survey of congressional candidates.

In order to include you in our pre-primary report to our many members and supporters in Illinois, the final date we can accept your reply is February 28, 1992.

We don't want to list your as "not responsive" and therefore this reminder.

Won't you take a few minutes to complete the enclosed form and return it to us promptly?

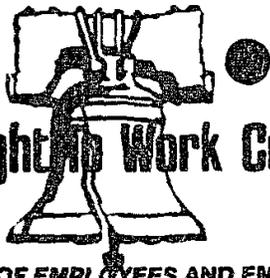
Sincerely,

Karl M. Gallant
Karl Gallant
Vice President

KG/wp
Enclosures

2004 2007 2007

National Right to Work Committee



A COALITION OF EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYERS

HEADQUARTERS AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

91 Surv. 2
(new drop date + deadline date)

March 4, 1992

XX XXXXX XXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXX, XX XXXXX

Dear XXXXXXXXXXXX:

Enclosed is a copy of our recent letter inviting you to participate in the National Right to Work Committee's 1992 survey of candidates for the U.S. Congress.

As yet we have not received your completed questionnaire, and the deadline for reporting the results of the survey is fast approaching. We know how busy and hectic campaigns can be, and can understand that you may not have had the opportunity to study the questionnaire.

However, on behalf of the National Right to Work Committee's more than 1.7 million active supporters, I once again invite you to participate in the Committee's biennial survey of congressional candidates.

In order to include you in our pre-primary report to our many members and supporters in Illinois, the final date we can accept your reply is March 16, 1992.

We don't want to list you as "not responsive" and therefore this reminder.

Won't you take a few minutes to complete the enclosed form and return it to us promptly?

Sincerely,

Karl Gallant
Vice President

KG/wp
Enclosures

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Citizen Alert

National Right to Work Committee ♦ 8001 Braddock Rd. ♦ Springfield, VA 22160 ♦ (800) 325-7892

October 5, 1992

Dear Committee Member:

Three strikes and you're out.

Many candidates running for the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives across the nation are practicing to be typical fence-riding politicians. And some of them already are.

In the last few months, I have sent every candidate three letters pleading with them to tell their constituents where they stand on Right to Work.

I've even tried certified mail.

And still, some outright refuse to answer their 1992 Candidate Survey; despite your postcards, calls, and letters urging them to answer.

Clearly, these candidates are trying to hide their views on compulsory unionism.

And, since presidential front-runner Bill Clinton is vowing to sign Big Labor's entire political agenda into law, where your Senators and Congressman in Washington stand on Right to Work is vital.

Big Labor is pulling out all the stops to maintain its veto-proof majority in the House of Representatives. And the U.S. Senate is teetering on the edge of falling totally under the control of union power brokers.

If the union bosses have their way, Taft-Hartley Section 14(b) will be repealed in the 103rd Congress.

As you know, if 14(b) is repealed, all state Right to Work laws will be automatically wiped out!

But there is some good news.

All over the country, candidates have promised to support the Right to Work! Check your Candidate Roster to see who answered their survey 100% in favor of worker freedom in your state.

This year, the union bosses are licking their chops in anticipation of controlling both houses of Congress. They will stop at nothing to convince your candidates to ignore their pro-Right to Work constituents, and pressure those who pledged their support for Right to Work into taking back their pledge.

That's why it's absolutely critical that you contact the candidates and tell them to stand up for the American people, and not give in to union-boss pressure.

Unless you turn the heat all the way up, many politicians won't tell you where they stand on Right to Work.

Big Labor already owns a veto-proof majority in the House of Representatives, and last June, union-boss lackeys in that chamber rubberstamped Ted Kennedy's Pushbutton Strike bill (H.R. 5/S. 55) by a vote of 247-182.

And just recently, the union bosses came just 3 votes shy of pushing the bill through the Senate.

As you know, if this bill passes, union bosses will call any strike they wish, and win any strike they call, easy as pushing a

button -- bankrupting small businesses and throwing workers off their jobs.

And Big Labor's Hatch Act Repeal bill (S. 914) stalled in the Senate with just one vote to spare.

If the Hatch Act were gutted, Big Labor could dragoon 2.9 million federal employees, and countless private citizens, into the union-boss political machine.

Unless Right to Work members overwhelm those who refused to answer their survey with protests, Big Labor will probably lock in the two or three more votes they need to secure crown rule over the Senate.

On the other hand, those who have supported the Right to Work need to know that 75% of the American people are behind them. Urge them not to back down from their pledge.

Will you call the candidates in your area today? The future of the Right to Work may depend on where your Senators and Representatives in Washington stand on compulsory-unionism legislation.

With several Right to Work stalwarts retiring, the top union brass is pumping millions of dollars into the 1992 elections -- to buy a veto-proof majority in the Senate.

The only way to block Big Labor's schemes is for Americans to move quickly to contact their candidates, and urge them to take a public stand in support of Right to Work.

Write, call and/or pay a personal visit to your local candidates before it's too late.

Press those who haven't answered to repudiate their cozy relationship with Big Labor -- tell them to defend your Right to Work, not the special privileges of Big Labor.

They can only ignore your protests so long. If Right to Work supporters scream loud enough, candidates will be forced to choose between the public interest and the union-boss special interest.

Also be sure to thank those who answered their survey in favor of Right to Work for their pro-Right to Work pledge.

Because of their stand against forced unionism, the union political machine has targeted them. They are under intense pressure to compromise their position. Encourage your candidates to remain firm in supporting your Right to Work.

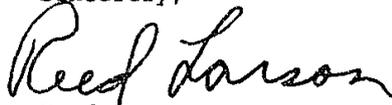
And I hope you'll do one more thing. Please return the enclosed Survey '92 Action Reply.

This will let me know you received your Survey '92 results, and have contacted the candidates about their answers. That way I'll know when I have to crank up the volume even more.

I've had to stretch my budget to conduct our Survey '92 program. So if you can, please include a special contribution of \$200, \$100, \$50 or \$25 to help cover the costs of this effort.

But contact the candidates TODAY -- that's most important.

Sincerely,


Reed Larson

P.S. A few politicians have refused to renounce their support for forced unionism. If American citizens pour on the grass-roots pressure, they just might feel the heat and see the light about supporting Right to Work. Contact them today.

20.04.307.2776

ALABAMA

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Richard Shelby-D -----
 Richard Sellers-R YYYYYYYYYY

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
 William Brewer-D -----
 Sonny Callahan-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 2
 George Wallace, Jr.-D -----
 Terry Everett-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 3
 Glen Browder-D --Y-----
 Don Sledge-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 4
 Tom Bovill-D -----
 Mickey Strickland-R -----

District 5
 Bud Cramer-D -----
 Terry Smith-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 6
 Ben Erdreich-D -----
 Spencer Bachus-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 7
 Earl Hilliard-D -----
 Kervin Jones-R -----

ARKANSAS

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Dale Bumpers-D Y-YYYY--
 Mike Huckabee-R YYYYYYYYYY

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
 Blanche Lambert-D -----
 Terry Hayes-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 2
 Ray Thornton-D -----
 Dennis Scott-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 3
 John VanWinkle-D N-----
 Tim Hutchinson-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 4
 Bill McCuen-D -----
 Jay Dickey-R YYYYYYYYYY

FLORIDA

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Rob Graham-D -----
 Bill Grant-R YYYYYYYYYY

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
 Earl Hutto-D YYYYYYYYYY
 Terry Ketchel-R YYYYYYYYYY

Florida cont.

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 2
 Pete Peterson-D -----
 Ray Wagner-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 3
 Corrine Brown-D** -----
 Andrew Johnson-D** -----
 Steve Kelley-R** YYYYYYYY-Y
 Don Weidner-R** YYYYYYYYYY

District 4
 Mattox Hair-D -----
 (904) 398-0900
 Tillie Fowler-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 5
 Karen Thurman-D -----
 Tom Hogan-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 6
 Phil Denton-D -----
 Clifford Stearns-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 7
 Dan Webster-D -----
 John Mica-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 8
 Chuck Kovalesski-D -----
 Bill McCollum-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 9
 Michael Billirakis-R YYYYYYYYNY
 Cheryl Knapp-D -----

District 10
 Karen Moffitt-D -----
 Bill Young-R -----

District 11
 Sam Gibbons-D -----
 Mark Sharpe-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 12
 Charles Canady-R YYYYYYYYYY
 Tom Blms-D -----

District 13
 Rand Snell-D -----
 Brad Baker-R** YYYYYYYYYY
 Dan Miller-R** YYYYYYYYYY

District 14
 Porter Goss-R YYYYYYYYNY

District 15
 Jim Bacchus-D N-Y--N-NN
 Bill Tolley-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 16
 John Comerford-D -----
 Tom Lewis-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 17
 Carrie Meek-D -----

District 18
 Magda Davis-D -----
 Ileana Ros-Lehtinen-R -----

District 19
 Harry Johnston-D -----
 Larry Matz-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 20
 Peter Deutsch-D -----
 Marilyn Bonilla-R** -----
 Beverly Kennedy-R** YYYYYYYYYY

Florida cont.

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 21
 Lincoln Diaz-Balart-R -----

District 22
 Gwen Margolis-D -----
 Clay Shaw-R -----

District 23
 Lois Frankel-D** -----
 Alcee Hastings-D** NNNNNNNNNN
 Oliver Parker-R** -----
 Ed Fielding-R** YYYYYYYYYY

GEORGIA

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Wyche Fowler, Jr.-D -----
 (404) 331-0697
 Paul Coverdell-R YYYYYYYYYY

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
 Barbara Christmas-D YYYYYYYYYY
 (912) 882-4839
 Jack Kingston-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 2
 Sanford Bishop-D -----
 (404) 324-3531
 Jim Dudley-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 3
 Richard Ray-D -----
 (404) 561-3764
 Mac Collins-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 4
 Cathey Steinberg-D -----
 (404) 616-5110
 John Linder-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 5
 John Lewis-D -----
 (202) 225-3801
 Paul Stabier-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 6
 Tony Center-D -----
 Newt Gingrich-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 7
 George Oarden-D -----
 (404) 425-2820
 Al Beverly-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 8
 J. Roy Rowland-D -----
 (202) 225-6531
 Robert Cunningham-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 9
 Nathan Deal-D YYYYYYYYYY
 (706) 287-1992
 Daniel Becker-R NNYNYNNNN

District 10
 Don Johnson-D YYYYYYYYYY
 (404) 245-9293
 Ralph Hudgens-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 11
 Cynthia McCluskey-D -----
 (404) 243-5574
 Woodrow Lovett-R YYYYYYYYYY

Survey Questions

1. Do you believe an employee who does not want the "services" of a labor union should have the right to refuse to accept that union as his exclusive representative, which federal law now forces him to accept?
2. Will you support repeal of the provisions in federal laws which authorize compulsory unionism?
3. Do you favor preservation of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which authorizes state Right to Work laws?
4. Would you support legislation to end the special immunity union officials presently enjoy from prosecution under the federal anti-extortion statute?
5. Will you oppose the forced unionization of federal, state, county and municipal employees?
6. Will you support amendments to the Federal Election Campaign Act to prohibit the use of compulsory union dues and fees for political causes and candidates opposed by union members?
7. Will you oppose so-called "anti-double-breasting" legislation that has, as its primary goal, to forcibly unionize employees of construction companies?
8. Will you oppose legislation to weaken or destroy the Hatch Act, which protects federal employees from union political coercion?
9. Will you oppose legislation that would punish or require the firing of employees who choose to work during a strike, and give union officials the power to shut down businesses that refuse to force their employees to pay union dues?

Note: The National Right to Work Committee, of course, endorses no candidates. We are a nonpartisan organization. But we believe that you as a Right to Work supporter are entitled to know which candidates will support the right of every American to earn a living — without having to pay union bosses for the privilege.

MISSISSIPPI

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
District 1	
Jamie Whitten-D	-----
(202) 225-4306	
Clyde Whitaker-R	YYYYYYYYY
(601) 842-8191	
District 2	
Mike Espy-D	-----
(601) 746-1400	
Dorothy Benford-R	-----
District 3	
G. V. "Sonny" Montgomery-D	YYYYYYYNY
(601) 693-6681	
Michael Williams-R	-----
District 4	
Mike Parker-D	-----
(601) 965-4085	
Jack McMillan-R	YYYYYYYYY
(601) 875-1291	
District 5	
Gene Taylor-D	-----
(601) 582-3246	
Paul Harvey-R	YYYYYYYYY

NORTH CAROLINA

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
Terry Sanford-D	-----
Lauch Faircloth-R	YYYYYYYYY

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
District 1	
Eva Clayton-D	-----
Ted Tyler-R	YYYYYYYYY
District 2	
Tim Valentine, Jr.-D	-----
Don Davis-R	YYYYYYYYY
District 3	
H. Martin Lancaster-D	YYYYY-YNY
Tommy Pollard-R	YYYYYYYYY
District 4	
David Price-D	-----
Vicky Goudie-R	YYYYYYYYY
District 5	
Stephen Neal-D	YYYYYYYNY
Richard Burr-R	YYYYYYYYY
District 6	
Robin Hood-D	-----

North Carolina cont.

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
J. Howard Coble-R	YYYYYYYYY
District 7	
Charlie Rose-D	-----
Robert Anderson-R	YYYYYYYYY
District 8	
W. G. Hefner-D	YYYYYYY-Y
Coy Privette-R	YYYYYYYYY
District 9	
Rory Blake-D	-----
J. Alex McMillan-R	YYYYYYYYY
District 10	
Ben Neill-D	-----
T. Cass Ballenger-R	YYYYYYYYY
District 11	
John Stevens-D	-----
Charles Taylor-R	YYYYYYYYY
District 12	
Melvin Watt-D	-----
Barbara Gore Washington-R	-----

SOUTH CAROLINA

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
Fritz Hollings-D	-----
(803) 779-8400	
Tommy Hartnett-R	YYYYYYYYY
(803) 884-4244	

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
District 1	
Bill Oberst-D	-----
(803) 527-4946	
Arthur Ravenel, Jr.-R	YYYYYYYNY
(803) 722-0174	
District 2	
Floyd Spence-R	YYYYYYY-Y
(803) 254-5120	
District 3	
James Bland-R	YYYYYYYYY
(803) 641-1408	
Butler Derrick-D	YYY-YNY-Y
(803) 225-5301	
District 4	
Liz Patterson-D	-----
(803) 582-3650	
Robert Inglis-R	YYYYYYYYY
(803) 242-6440	

South Carolina cont.

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
District 5	
John Spratt-D	-----
(803) 327-1114	
William Horne-R	YYYYY-YYY
(803) 494-2641	
District 6	
Jim Clyburn-D	-----
(803) 929-0208	
John Chase-R	YYYYYYYYY
(803) 669-8787	

TENNESSEE

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
District 1	
J. Carr Christian-D	-----
James Quillen-R	-----
District 2	
Troy Goodale-D	NNYYYYNYN
John Duncan, Jr.-R	-----
District 3	
Marilyn Lloyd-D	-----
Zach Wamp-R	YYYYYYYYY
District 4	
Jim Cooper-D	-----
Dale Johnson-R	-----
District 5	
Bob Clement-D	-----
Tom Stone-R	YYYYYYYYY
District 6	
Bart Gordon-D	-----
Marsha Blackburn-R	YYYYYYYYY
District 7	
David Davis-D	-----
Don Sundquist-R	YYYYYYYYY
District 8	
John Tanner-D	-----
District 9	
Harold Ford-D	-----
Charles Black-R	YYYYYYYYY

Key:

- Y = Yes
- N = No
- = No Response
- ** = Runoff in District

BACKGROUNDER

The information below is helpful in explaining the questions on the reverse side of this form.

- A union, under present federal laws, is empowered to represent and bind all employees in a company's bargaining unit — including employees who oppose the union and don't want its "services."

This monopoly bargaining power, generally described as "exclusive bargaining rights," deprives employees of their right to bargain for themselves. Union officials fought for this power and refuse to give it up, yet they complain they are "unfairly burdened by the legal obligations" to represent nonmembers.

Such complaints are intended to pave the way for compelling financial support from so-called "free riders" for representation they do not want.
- The firing of workers who refuse to pay union dues and/or fees is explicitly sanctioned by both the National Labor Relations Act and the National Railway Labor Act.

Section 7 of the NLRA, for example, stipulates that employees shall have "the right to refrain" from participating in union activities "except to the extent that such right may be affected by an agreement requiring membership in a labor organization as a condition of employment."

The problem of compulsory unionism was created by Congress. It will not be solved until Congress repeals the existing federal authorizations of compulsory unionism.
- In 21 states, wage earners — except those covered by the National Railway Labor Act — are shielded from compulsory unionism by Right to Work laws.

The Florida guarantee is typical of these laws, saying, "The right of persons to work shall not be denied or abridged on account of membership or nonmembership in any labor union or labor organization."

The authority of states to adopt and enforce such laws is reaffirmed by Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley amendments to the National Labor Relations Act.
- Extortion, as a technique, is extremely useful to union officials in obtaining such demands as compulsory union shops, "agency" shops, compulsory hiring halls and irrevocable dues check-off clauses.

While most criminal law is administered at the state and local level, some criminal activities (including extortion), which obstruct interstate commerce, have been deemed by Congress to be so important that they should be covered by federal statutes.

As the federal law currently stands, union officials have unique special immunities from prosecution for threatening to commit or committing felonies — such as murder, manslaughter, maiming, arson, aggravated property destruction, explosives or firearms offenses, etc. — to obtain collective bargaining demands.
- For the past several years, Congress has been confronted by bills designed to authorize the forced unionization of public employees at various levels of government.

Several of these proposals are aimed at state, county and municipal employees and would nullify existing state laws which shield public employees from union coercion.

Other bills would strip postal workers and other federal employees of the freedom of

- choice guaranteed by the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 and executive orders dating back to the administration of President John F. Kennedy.
- Labor unions are the only private organization in the U.S. which can legally force individuals to pay dues into their treasuries.

The Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA) prohibits union officials from giving any of these dues dollars directly to a candidate for federal office.

At the same time, FECA permits union officials to use workers' compulsory dues dollar for "in-kind" political spending on goods and services to elect candidates for federal office.

These "in-kind" expenditures are in addition to union PAC contributions; they are seldom — if ever — documented or reported to the Federal Election Commission.

No official statistics for total union "in-kind" expenditures are available. But Labor columnist Victor Riesel estimated that this so-called "soft money" amounted to 10 times more than what union PACs gave in cash contributions. Based on that yardstick, union "soft money" in 1990 exceeded \$350 million.
 - In recent years, legislation has been introduced in Congress to automatically impose union representation upon workers of nonunionized companies which have even the slightest economic links to unionized companies.

Even though the nonunionized and the unionized companies each perform separate and distinct work, the compulsory union contract would be automatically imposed upon the nonunion workers, without even the show of an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board to determine worker support.

The "anti-double-breasting" legislation would also encourage Common Sense picketing by permitting union organizers to use a dispute with a single subcontractor as an excuse to picket and shut down all the other subcontractors at a job site.
 - Legislation has been introduced repeatedly in Congress to loosen the 50-year-old Hatch Act's restrictions against partisan political activity by federal employees.

Federal union officials now wield monopoly bargaining power over federal employees which makes union officials the sole conduit for civil servants in collective bargaining and grievance situations.

Current proposals to weaken the Hatch Act lack explicit prohibitions against the use of monopoly bargaining power to coerce civil servants into supporting federal union officials political agenda.
 - Legislation has been introduced in Congress that would prevent employers from hiring permanent replacement workers during a strike.

The bill's provisions would also penalize workers who choose not to strike by giving preferential, post-strike hiring privileges to strikers.

Since an employer is unlikely to find employees who will work during a violent strike under these conditions, employers would be forced to cave in to every demand by union officials — including the demand that workers who refuse to pay union dues be fired.

ROSTER OF FEDERAL CANDIDATES

ALASKA

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Frank Murkowski-R
(202) 224-6665
Tony Smith-D
(907) 276-7079

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

John Devens-D
(907) 274-1992
Don Young-R
(202) 225-5765

CALIFORNIA

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Barbara Boxer-D
(213) 465-0299
Bruce Herschensohn-R
(714) 263-0991
Dianne Feinstein-D
(415) 433-1333
John Seymour-R
(714) 434-1992

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
Dan Hamburg-D
(707) 462-2515
Frank Riggs-R
(202) 225-3311

District 2
Elliot Freedman-D
(916) 893-5015
Wally Herger-R
(916) 893-8363
Harry Fendery-L

District 3
Vic Fazio-D
(916) 978-4381
H. L. Richardson-R
(916) 344-4592

District 4
Patricia Malberg-D
(916) 645-9260
John Doolittle-R
(202) 225-2511

District 5
Robert Matsui-D
(916) 551-2846
Robert Dinsmore-R
(916) 929-1930

District 6
Lynn Woolsey-D
(707) 795-9495
Bill Filante-R
(415) 492-1711

District 7
George Miller-D
(510) 602-1880
Dave Scholl-R
(707) 425-3381

California con

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 8
Nancy Pelosi-D
(415) 556-4862
Marc Wolin-R
(415) 771-8039

District 9
Ronald V. Dellums-D
(510) 763-0370

District 10
Wendell H. Williams-D
(510) 937-4551
Bill Baker-R
(510) 932-2537

District 11
Patricia Garamendi-D
(916) 776-1492
Richard W. Pombo-R
(209) 835-4247

District 12
Tom Lantos-D
Jim Tomlin-R
(415) 572-8953

District 13
Pete Stark-D
(510) 635-1092
Verne Teyler-R
(510) 538-8117

District 14
Anna Eshoo-D
(415) 495-4910
Tom Huening-R
(415) 327-1992

District 15
Norm Mineta-D
(408) 984-6676
Robert Wick-R
(408) 296-3300

District 16
Don Edwards-D
(408) 247-1711
Ted Bundesen-R
(408) 742-6655

District 17
Leon E. Panetta-D
(408) 649-3555
Bill McCampbell-R
(408) 372-9230

District 18
Gerry Condit-D
(209) 527-1914

District 19
Richard Lehman-D
(209) 487-5760
Tal Cloud-R
(209) 233-1151

District 20
Calvin Dooley-D
(202) 225-3341
Ed Hunt-R
(209) 488-3133

District 21
Bill Thomas-R
Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

California cont.

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 22
Gloria Ochoa-D
(805) 568-2186
Michael Huffington-R
(805) 897-1800

District 23
Anita Ferguson-D
(805) 658-1803
Elton Gallegly-R
(805) 522-4487

District 24
Anthony Beilenson-D
(818) 345-1560
Tom McClintock-R
(805) 987-9797

District 25
James Gilmartin-D
(805) 251-8484
Howard McKeon-R
(805) 252-8931

District 26
Howard Berman-D
(818) 891-0543
Gary Forsch-R
(818) 767-1078

District 27
Doug Kahn-D
(818) 798-7581
Carlos Moorhead-R
(818) 247-8445

District 28
Al Wachtel-D
(714) 621-8000
David Oreler-R
(818) 339-9078

District 29
Henry Waxman-D
(213) 651-1040
Mark Robbins-R
(213) 688-5629

District 30
Xavier Becerra-D
(213) 722-0405
Morry Waksberg-R
(213) 858-8808

District 31
Matthew Martinez-D
(202) 225-5464
Reuben Franco-R
(310) 281-8395

District 32
Julian Dixon-D
(202) 225-7084

District 33
Lucille
Roybal-Allard-D
(213) 268-6601
Robert Guzman-R
(213) 560-8494

District 34
Esteban Torres-D
(213) 695-0702

J. Hernandez-R
(310) 698-2286

Survey Questions

- Do you believe an employee who does not want the "services" of a labor union should have the right to refuse to accept that union as his exclusive representative, which federal law now forces him to accept?
- Will you support repeal of the provisions in federal laws which authorize compulsory unionism?
- Do you favor preservation of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which authorizes state Right to Work laws?
- Would you support legislation to end the special immunity union officials presently enjoy from prosecution under the federal anti-extortion statute?
- Will you oppose the forced unionization of federal, state, county and municipal employees?
- Will you support amendments to the Federal Election Campaign Act to prohibit the use of compulsory union dues and fees for political causes and candidates opposed by union members?
- Will you oppose so-called "anti-double breasting" legislation that has, as its primary goal, to forcibly unionize employees of construction companies?
- Will you oppose legislation to weaken or destroy the Hatch Act, which protects federal employees from union political coercion?
- Will you oppose legislation that would punish or require the firing of employees who choose to work during a strike, and give union officials the power to shut down businesses that refuse to force their employees to pay union dues?

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6222 "NCT" 40 "DZ"

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 35
Maxine Hacer-D
(213) 233-0733
Nate Truman-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 36
Jane Harman-D
(310) 395-1977
Joan Flores-R
(213) 485-3347

District 37
Walter Tucker-D
(310) 763-5850

District 38
Evan Braude-D
(310) 590-6919
Steve Horn-R
(310) 985-8300

District 39
Molly McClanahan-D
(714) 738-6311
Ed Royce-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 40
Donald Rusk-D
(714) 792-9749
Jerry Lewis-R
(714) 862-6030

District 41
Bob Baker-D
(310) 948-7960
Jay Kim-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 42
George Brown, Jr.-D
(202) 225-6161
Richard Rutzan-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 43
Mark Takano-D
(714) 820-7836
Ken Calvert-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 44
Georgia Smith-D
(714) 275-3224
Al McCandless-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 45
Patricia McCabe-D
(714) 960-6237
Dana Rohrabacher-R
(202) 224-2415

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 46
Robert Banuelos-D
(714) 647-5306
Robert Dornan-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
Richard McWhorter-L

District 47
John Anwiler-D
(714) 458-1657
Christopher Cox-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(714) 474-8683

District 48
Michael Farber-D
(619) 749-6938
Ron Packard-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(619) 438-0443

District 49
Lynn Schenk-D
(619) 231-8700
Judy Jarvis-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(619) 292-1142

District 50
Bob Filner-D
(619) 236-6688
Tony Valencia-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(619) 287-8681

District 51
Bea Herbert-D Y N Y N N N N N N
(619) 756-1552
Randy Cunningham-R
(619) 287-8851

District 52
Janet Gastil-D
(619) 765-0111
Duncan Hunter-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(619) 579-3001

HAWAII
U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Daniel Inouye-D
(808) 541-2542
Rick Reed-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(808) 586-6970

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
Neil Abercrombie-D
(808) 541-2570
Warner Sutton-R
(808) 923-7666

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 2
Patsy Mink-D
(808) 541-1986
Kamuela Price-R
(808) 639-7841

OREGON
U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Les AuCoin-D
Bob Packwood-R

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
Elizabeth Furse-D
(503) 647-5796
Tony Meeker-R Y N Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(503) 378-4329

District 2
Denzel Ferguson-D N N Y N N N N N N
(503) 421-3721
Bob Smith-R

District 3
Ron Wyden-D
Al Ritter-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(503) 777-7647

District 4
Peter DeFazio-D
Richard Schulz-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(503) 756-5951

District 5
Mike Kopetski-D
Jim Seagraves-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(503) 631-3578

Key:
Y = Yes
N = No
- = No Response

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The information below is helpful in explaining the questions on the reverse side of this form.

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Such complaints are intended to pave the way for compelling financial support from so-called "free riders" for representation they do not want.
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Other bills would strip postal workers and other federal employees of the freedom of

- choice guaranteed by the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 and executive orders dating back to the administration of President John F. Kennedy.
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At the same time, FECA permits union officials to use workers' compulsory dues dollars for "in-kind" political spending on goods and services to elect candidates for federal offices.

These "in-kind" expenditures are in addition to union PAC contributions; they are seldom — if ever — documented or reported to the Federal Election Commission.

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- Legislation has been introduced repeatedly in Congress to loosen the 50-year-old Hatch Act's restrictions against partisan political activity by federal employees.

Federal union officials now wield monopoly bargaining power over federal employees, which makes union officials the sole conduit for civil servants in collective bargaining and grievance situations.

Current proposals to weaken the Hatch Act lack explicit prohibitions against the use of monopoly bargaining power to coerce civil servants into supporting federal union officials' political agendas.
- Legislation has been introduced in Congress that would prevent employers from hiring permanent replacements workers during a strike.

The bill's provisions would also penalize workers who choose not to strike by giving preferential, post-strike hiring privileges to strikers.

Since an employer is unlikely to find employees who will work during a violent strike under these conditions, employers would be forced to cave in to every demand by union officials — including the demand that workers who refuse to pay union dues be fired.

ROSTER OF FEDERAL CANDIDATES

COLORADO

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Ben Campbell-D -----
 (303) 837-0565
 Terry Considine-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
 (303) 757-2567

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
 Pat Schroeder-D -----
 (303) 866-1230
 Raymond Diaz Aragon-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
 (303) 320-6607

District 2
 David Skaggs-D -----
 (303) 650-7886
 Bryan Day-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
 (303) 422-8692

District 3
 Mike Calihan-D -----
 (303) 320-3918
 Scott McInnis-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
 (303) 242-4623

District 4
 Tom Redder-D -----
 (303) 224-9767
 Wayne Allard-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
 (303) 226-2226

District 5
 Charles Oriez-D -----
 (303) 798-3236
 Joel Hefley-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
 (303) 933-0044

Colorado cont.

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 6
 Tom Kolbe-D Y - - - - - Y Y Y -
 (303) 850-9867
 Dan Schneider-R -----
 (303) 989-2100

IDAHO

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Richard Stallings-D -----
 Dirk Kempthorne-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
 Larry LaRocca-D -----
 Rachel Gilbert-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 2
 J.D. Williams-D -----
 Michael Crapo-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

UTAH

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Wayne Owens-D -----
 (801) 524-4394
 Robert Bennett-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
 (801) 583-2635

Utah cont.

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
 James Hansen-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y - Y
 (801) 451-5218
 Ron Holt-D - - - - -
 (801) 544-0963

District 2
 Karen Sheperd-D -----
 (801) 532-5241
 Eric Greene-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
 (801) 521-2808

District 3
 Bill Orton-D -----
 (801) 226-1112
 Richard Harrington-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
 (801) 324-6102

Key:
 Y = Yes
 N = No
 - = No Response

Survey Questions

1. Do you believe an employee who does not want the "services" of a labor union should have the right to refuse to accept that union as his exclusive representative, which federal law now forces him to accept?
2. Will you support repeal of the provisions in federal laws which authorize compulsory unionism?
3. Do you favor preservation of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which authorizes state Right to Work laws?
4. Would you support legislation to end the special immunity union officials presently enjoy from prosecution under the federal anti-extortion statute?
5. Will you oppose the forced unionization of federal, state, county and municipal employees?
6. Will you support amendments to the Federal Election Campaign Act to prohibit the use of compulsory union dues and fees for political causes and candidates opposed by union members?
7. Will you oppose so-called "anti-double breasting" legislation that has, as its primary goal, to forcibly unionize employees of construction companies?
8. Will you oppose legislation to weaken or destroy the Hatch Act, which protects federal employees from union political coercion?
9. Will you oppose legislation that would punish or require the firing of employees who choose to work during a strike, and give union officials the power to shut down businesses that refuse to force their employees to pay union dues?

Note: The National Right to Work Committee, of course, endorses no candidates. We are a nonpartisan organization. But we believe that you as a Right to Work supporter are entitled to know which candidates will support the right of every American to earn a living without being forced to join a union.

DELAWARE

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 Michael Castle-R -----
 S.B. Woo-D -----

MARYLAND

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 Barbara Mikulski-D -----
 (202) 224-4654
 Alan Keyes-R YYYYYYYYYY

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
District 1
 Tom McMillen-D -----
 (202) 225-8090
 Wayne Gilchrest-R YYYYYYYYYY
 (202) 225-5311

District 2
 Michael Hickey, Jr.-D -----
 (410) 679-4466
 Helen Delich Bentley-R -----
 (202) 225-3121

District 3
 Benjamin Cardin-D -----
 (202) 225-4016
 William Bricker-R YYYYYYYYYY
 (410) 532-7200

District 4
 Albert Wynn-D -----
 (301) 350-5055
 Michele Dyson-R YYYYYYYYYY
 (301) 598-2977

District 5
 Steny Hoyer-D -----
 (202) 225-4131
 Lawrence Hogan, Jr.-R YYYYYYYYYY
 (301) 322-2500

District 6
 Thomas Mattery-D -----
 (301) 829-1496
 Roscoe Bartlett-R YYYYYYYYYY
 (301) 874-5300

District 7
 Kwesi Mfume-D -----
 (202) 225-4741
 Kenneth Kondner-R YYYYYYYYYY
 (410) 944-3582

District 8
 Edward Heffernan-D -----
 Constance Morella-R -----
 (202) 225-5341

NEW JERSEY

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
District 1
 Robert Andrews-D -----
 Lee Solomon-R -----

New Jersey con

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 2
 William Hughes-D -----
 Frank LoBiondo-R -----

District 3
 Timothy Ryan-D -----
 H. James Saxton-R --YYYYYNY

District 4
 Brian Hughes-D -----
 Christopher Smith-R -----

District 5
 Frank Lucas-D -----
 Marge Roukema-R -----

District 6
 Frank Pallone, Jr.-D -----
 Joseph Kyriillos-R -----

District 7
 Bob Franks-R -----
 Leonard Sendelsky-D -----

District 8
 Herbert Klein-D -----
 Joseph Bubba-R -----

District 9
 Robert Torricelli-D -----
 Patrick Roma-R -----

District 10
 Donald Payne-D -----
 Alfred Palermo-R -----

District 11
 Ona Spirdellis-D -----
 Dean Gallo-R YYYYYYNNY

District 12
 Frank Abate-D -----
 Dick Zimmer-R -----

District 13
 Robert Menendez-D -----
 Fred Theenling, Jr.-R -----

PENNSYLVANIA

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 Lynn Yeakel-D -----
 Arlan Specter-R -----
 John Perry III-L YYYYYYYYYY

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
District 1
 Craig Snyder-R -----
District 2
 Lucien Blackwell-D -----
 Larry Hollin-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 3
 Robert Borski-D -----
 Charles Dougherty-R -----

District 4
 Ron Klink-D -----
 Gordon Johnston-R YYYYYYYYYY

Pennsylvania cont.

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 5
 William Clinger-R -----

District 6
 Tim Holden-D -----
 John Jones-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 7
 Frank Dwyer-D -----
 Curt Weldon-R -----

District 8
 Peter Kostmayer-D -----
 James Greenwood-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 9
 Bud Shuster-R -----

District 10
 Joseph McDade-R -----

District 11
 Paul Kanjorski-D -----
 Michael Fascina-R -----

District 12
 John Murtha-D -----

District 13
 Marjorie Mezvinsky-D -----
 Jon Fox-R YYY-YYYYY

District 14
 William Coyne-D -----
 Byron King-R Y-YYYYYYY

District 15
 Paul Mahle-D -----
 Don Ritter-R -----

District 16
 Robert Peters-D -----
 Robert Walker-R -----

District 17
 Bill Sturges-D -----
 George Gekas-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 18
 Frank Peadar-D -----
 Rick Santorum-R -----

District 19
 Paul Kilker-D -----
 Bill Goodling-R -----
 Tom Humbert-I YYYYYYYYYY

District 20
 Austin Murphy-D -----
 Bill Townsend-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 21
 John Harkins-D -----
 Tom Ridge-R -----

VIRGINIA

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
District 1
 Andy Fox-D -----
 (804) 722-0820
 Herb Bateman-R YYYYYYYYYY
 (804) 898-1990

Survey Questions

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2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 2
Owen Pickett-D -----
Jim Chapman IV-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(804) 623-3000

District 3
Robert Scott-D -----
(804) 380-1000
Daniel Jenkins-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(804) 329-1359

District 4
Norman Sisisky-D -----
(804) 732-2653
A.J. Zevgollis-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(804) 458-1226

District 5
Lewis Payne, Jr.-D -----
(804) 361-1121
William Hurlburt-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(804) 792-1992

District 6
Steve Mussolwhite-D -----
(703) 774-9292
Bob Goodlatte-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(703) 982-1755

District 7
Thomas Bliley, Jr.-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(202) 225-2815

District 8
James Moran, Jr.-D -----
(202) 863-1774
Kyle McSlarrow-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(703) 527-3260

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 9
Rick Boucher-D -----
(703) 628-7197
Gary Weddle-R Y Y Y Y Y Y - Y
(703) 639-3841

District 10
Raymond Vickery, Jr.-D -----
Frank Wolf-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(202) 225-5136

District 11
Leslie Byrne-D -----
(703) 750-1992
Henry Butler-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(703) 239-0580

WEST VIRGINIA

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
Alan Mollohan-D -----

District 2
Bob Wise-D -----

District 3
Nick Rahall II-D -----
Ben Waldman-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

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ROSTER OF FEDERAL CANDIDATES

GR 1

CONNECTICUT

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Christopher Dodd-D -----
 Brook Johnson-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
 Barbara Kennelly-D -----
 Philip Steele-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 2
 Sam Gejdenson-D -----
 Edward Munster-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 3
 Rosa DeLauro-D -----
 Tom Scott-R -----

District 4
 Dave Schrepfer-D -----
 Christopher Shays-R -----

District 5
 Gary Franks-R -----
 James Lawlor-D -----

District 6
 Nancy Johnson-R -----
 Eugene Slason, Jr.-D -----

MASSACHUSETTS

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
 John Oliver-D -----
 Patrick Larkin-R -----

District 2
 Richard Neal-D -----
 Anthony Ravosa, Jr.-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 3
 Joseph Early-D -----
 Peter Blute-R -----

District 4
 Barney Frank-D -----
 Edward McCormick III-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

Massachusetts cont.

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 5
 Martin Meenan-D -----
 Paul Cronin-R -----

District 6
 Nicholas Mavroules-D -----
 Peter Torkildsen-R -----

District 7
 Edward Markey-D -----
 Stephen Sonne-R -----

District 8
 Joseph Kennedy II-D -----

District 9
 Joe Moakley-D -----
 Martin Conboy-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 10
 Gerry Studds-D -----
 Daniel Daly-R -----

MAINE

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
 Thomas Andrews-D -----
 Linda Bean-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 2
 Olympia Snowe-R -----
 Patrick McGowan-D - N - - N N N N N

NEW YORK

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Robert Abrams-D -----
 Alfonse D'Amato-R -----

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
 George Hoenarbeckner-D -----
 Edward Romaine-R -----

New York cont.

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 2
 Thomas Downey-D -----
 Rick Lazio-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 3
 Steve Drains-D -----
 Peter King-R -----

District 4
 Phillip Scillicio-D -----
 David Levy-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 5
 Gary Ackermann-D -----
 Allan Binder-R -----

District 6
 Floyd Flake-D -----
 Dianand Bhagwandin-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 7
 Thomas Manton-D -----
 Dennis Snea-R -----

District 8
 David Asken-R -----

District 9
 Charles Schumer-D -----

District 10
 Ecolpus Towns-D -----

District 11
 Major Owens-D -----

District 12
 Nydia Velazquez-D -----
 Angel Diaz-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 13
 Sal Albanese-D -----
 Susan Molinari-R -----

District 14
 Carolyn Maloney-D -----
 Bill Green-R -----

District 15
 Charles Rangel-D -----

District 16
 Jose Serrano-D -----
 Michael Waiters-R -----

Survey Questions

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- Will you support amendments to the Federal Election Campaign Act to prohibit the use of compulsory union dues and fees for political causes and candidates opposed by union members?
- Will you oppose so-called "anti-double-breasting" legislation that has as its primary goal, to forcibly unionize employees of construction companies?
- Will you oppose legislation to weaken or destroy the Hatch Act, which protects federal employees from union political coercion?
- Will you oppose legislation that would punish or require the firing of employees who choose to work during a strike, and give union officials the power to shut down businesses that refuse to force their employees to pay union dues?

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ALABAMA

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Richard Shelby-D -----
Richard Sellers-R YYYYYYYYYY

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
William Brewer-D -----
Sonny Callahan-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 2
George Wallace, Jr.-D -----
Terry Everett-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 3
Glen Browder-D --Y-----
Don Sledge-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 4
Tom Bevill-D -----
Mickey Strickland-R -----

District 5
Bud Cramer-D -----
Terry Smith-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 6
Ben Erdreich-D -----
Spencer Bachus-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 7
Earl Hilliard-D -----
Kerwin Jones-R -----

ARKANSAS

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Dale Bumpers-D Y-YYYYY--
Mike Huckabee-R YYYYYYYYYY

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
Blanche Lambert-D -----
Terry Hayes-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 2
Ray Thornton-D -----
Dennis Scott-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 3
John VanWinkle-D N-----
Tim Hutchinson-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 4
Bill McCuen-D -----
Jay Dickey-R YYYYYYYYYY

FLORIDA

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Bob Graham-D -----
Bill Grant-R YYYYYYYYYY

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
Earl Hutto-D YYYYYYYYYY
Terry Ketchel-R YYYYYYYYYY

Florida cont.

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 2
Pete Peterson-D -----
Ray Wagner-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 3
Corrine Brown-D** -----
Andrew Johnson-D** -----
Steve Kelley-R** YYYYYYYY-Y
Don Weidner-R** YYYYYYYYYY

District 4
Mattox Hair-D -----
(904) 398-0900 -----
Tillie Fowler-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 5
Karen Thurman-D -----
Tom Hogan-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 6
Phill Denton-D -----
Clifford Stearns-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 7
Dan Webster-D -----
John Mica-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 8
Chuck Kovalesski-D -----
Bill McCollum-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 9
Michael Billirakis-R YYYYYYYNY
Cheryl Knapp-D -----

District 10
Karen Maffitt-D -----
Bill Young-R -----

District 11
Sam Gibbons-D -----
Mark Sharpe-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 12
Charles Canady-R YYYYYYYYYY
Tom Mims-D -----

District 13
Rand Snell-D -----
Brad Baker-R** YYYYYYYYYY
Dan Miller-R** YYYYYYYYYY

District 14
Porter Goss-R YYYYYYYNY

District 15
Jim Bacchus-D N-Y--N-NN
Bill Tolley-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 16
John Comerford-D -----
Tom Lewis-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 17
Carrie Meek-D -----

District 18
Magda Davis-D -----
Ileana Ros-Lehtinen-R -----

District 19
Harry Johnston-D -----
Larry Metz-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 20
Peter Deutsch-D -----
Marilyn Bonilla-R** -----
Beverly Kennedy-R** YYYYYYYYYY

Florida cont.

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 21
Lincoln Diaz-Balart-R -----

District 22
Gwen Margolis-D -----
Clay Shaw-R -----

District 23
Lols Frankel-D** -----
Alcee Hastings-D** NNNNNNNNNN
Oliver Parker-R** -----
Ed Fielding-R** YYYYYYYYYY

GEORGIA

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Wyche Fowler, Jr.-D -----
(404) 331-0697 -----
Paul Coverdell-R YYYYYYYYYY

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
Barbara Christmas-D YYYYYYYYYY
(912) 882-4839 -----
Jack Kingston-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 2
Sanford Bishop-D -----
(404) 324-3531 -----
Jim Dudley-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 3
Richard Ray-D -----
(404) 561-3764 -----
Mac Collins-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 4
Cathy Steinberg-D -----
(404) 636-5110 -----
John Linder-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 5
John Lewis-D -----
(202) 225-3801 -----
Paul Stabler-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 6
Tony Center-D -----
Newt Gingrich-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 7
George Darden-D -----
(404) 425-2820 -----
Al Beverly-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 8
J. Roy Rowland-D -----
(202) 225-6531 -----
Robert Cunningham-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 9
Nathan Deal-D YYYYYYYYYY
(706) 287-1992 -----
Daniel Becker-R NNYNYNNN

District 10
Don Johnson-D YYYYYYYYYY
(404) 245-9293 -----
Ralph Hudgens-R YYYYYYYYYY

District 11
Cynthia McKinney-D -----
(404) 243-5574 -----
Woodrow Lovett-R YYYYYYYYYY

Survey Questions

1. Do you believe an employee who does not want the "services" of a labor union should have the right to refuse to accept that union as his exclusive representative, which federal law now forces him to accept?
2. Will you support repeal of the provisions in federal laws which authorize compulsory unionism?
3. Do you favor preservation of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which authorizes state Right to Work laws?
4. Would you support legislation to end the special immunity union officials presently enjoy from prosecution under the federal anti-extortion statute?
5. Will you oppose the forced unionization of federal, state, county and municipal employees?
6. Will you support amendments to the Federal Election Campaign Act to prohibit the use of compulsory union dues and fees for political causes and candidates opposed by union members?
7. Will you oppose so-called "anti-double breasting" legislation that has, as its primary goal, to forcibly unionize employees of construction companies?
8. Will you oppose legislation to weaken or destroy the Hatch Act, which protects federal employees from union political coercion?
9. Will you oppose legislation that would punish or require the firing of employees who choose to work during a strike, and give union officials the power to shut down businesses that refuse to force their employees to pay union dues?

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50422 406 404 200

INDIANA

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Daniel Coats-R
Joseph Hogsett-D

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
District 1
District 2
District 3
District 4
District 5
District 6
District 7
District 8
District 9
District 10

Illinois cont.

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 5
District 6
District 7
District 8
District 9
District 10
District 11
District 12
District 13
District 14
District 15
District 16
District 17
District 18
District 19
District 20

Kentucky cont.

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
District 1
District 2
District 3
District 4
District 5
District 6

OHIO

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
John Glenn-D
Michael DeWine-R

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
District 1
District 2
District 3
District 4
District 5
District 6
District 7
District 8
District 9

ILLINOIS

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Carol Moseley Braun-D
Richard Williamson-R
Chad Kopple-C

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
District 1
District 2
District 3
District 4

KENTUCKY

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Wendell Ford-D
David Williams-R

Survey Questions

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2. Will you support repeal of the provisions in federal laws which authorize compulsory unionism?
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9872 253 40 02

ROSTER OF FEDERAL CANDIDATES

IOWA

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Jean Lloyd-Jones-D -----
Charles Grassley-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
Jan Zonneveld-D N N Y - Y Y Y Y Y
Jim Leach-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 2
David Nagle-D N N N N N N N N N
Jim Nussle-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 3
Elaine Baxter-D -----
Jim Lightfoot-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 4
Neal Smith-D -----
Paul Lunde-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 5
Fred Grandy-R -----

KANSAS

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Gloria O'Dell-D -----
Bob Dole-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
Duane West-D -----
Pat Roberts-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 2
Jim Slattery-D -----
Jim Van Slyke-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 3
Tom Love-D -----
Jan Meyers-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 4
Dan Glickman-D - - Y -----
Eric Yost-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

MISSOURI

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Geri Rothman-Serot-D -----
Christopher Bond-R -----

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
William Clay-D -----
Arthur Montgomery-R N N Y Y N Y Y N Y

District 2
Joan Horn-D -----
James Talent-R -----

District 3
Richard Gephardt-D -----
Mack Holeykamp-R -----

District 4
Ike Skelton-D -----
John Carley-R Y Y Y - Y Y - Y Y

District 5
Alan Wheat-D -----
Edward Moody-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 6
Pat Danner-D -----
Tom Coleman-R -----

District 7
Patrick Deaton-D -----
Mel Hancock-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 8
Thad Bullock-D Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
Bill Emerson-R - - Y Y Y Y Y - Y

District 9
Harold Volkmer-D -----
Rick Hardy-R -----

MINNESOTA

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
Tim Penny-D -----
(507) 835-1184

Minnesota cont.

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Timothy Droogsma-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(507) 387-7801

District 2
David Minge-D -----
(612) 269-8863
Cal Ludeman-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(507) 354-1994

District 3
Paul Mandell-D -----
Jim Ramstad-R -----
(612) 884-0266

District 4
Bruce Vento-D -----
(612) 225-4577
Ian Maitland-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(612) 645-8412

District 5
Martin Sabo-D -----
Stephen Moriarty-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 6
Gerry Sikorski-D -----
Rod Grams-R -----
(612) 422-8570

District 7
Collin Peterson-D -----
Bernie Omann-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(612) 654-6911

District 8
James Oberstar-D -----
Phil Herwig-R -----
(612) 369-4143

NEBRASKA

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
Gerry Finnegan-D -----
(402) 477-3730
Doug Bereuter-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y - Y

District 2
Peter Hoagland-D -----
Ron Staskiewicz-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

Survey Questions

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Nebraska cont.

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 3

Lowell Fisher-D -----
 Bill Barrett-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

NORTH DAKOTA

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Byron Dorgan-D -----
 Steve Sydness-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Earl Pomeroy-D -----
 John Korsmo-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

SOUTH DAKOTA

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Tom Daschle-D -----
 Charlene Haar-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Tim Johnson-D -----
 John Timmer-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

WISCONSIN

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Russell Feingold-D -----
 Robert Kasten, Jr.-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
 Les Aspin-D Y -----
 Mark Neumann-R Y - Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 2
 Ada Deet-D Y -----
 Scott Klug-R -----

District 3
 Paul Sacia-D -----
 Steven Gunderson-R -----

District 4
 Gerald Kleczka-D -----
 Joseph Cook-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 5
 Thomas Barrett-D -----
 Donald Ann Hammer-smith-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 6
 Peggy Lautenschlager-D -----
 Thomas Petri-R -----

District 7
 David Obey-D -----
 Dale Vannoy-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

Wisconsin cont.

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 8

Catherine Helms-D -----
 Toby Roth-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 9

Ingrid Buxton-D -----
 James -----
 Sensenbrenner, Jr.-R - Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

Key:
 Y = Yes
 N = No
 - = No Response

BACKGROUNDER

The information below is helpful in explaining the questions on the reverse side of this form.

1. A union, under present federal laws, is empowered to represent and bind all employees in a company's bargaining unit — including employees who oppose the union and don't want its "services."
 This monopoly bargaining power, generally described as "exclusive bargaining rights," deprives employees of their right to bargain for themselves. Union officials fought for this power and refuse to give it up; yet they complain they are "unfairly burdened by the legal obligation" to represent nonmembers.
 Such complaints are intended to pave the way for compelling financial support from so-called "free riders" for representation they do not want.
2. The fining of workers who refuse to pay union dues and/or fees is explicitly sanctioned by both the National Labor Relations Act and the National Railway Labor Act.
 Section 7 of the NLRA, for example, stipulates that employees shall have "the right to refrain from participating in union activities" except to the extent that such right may be affected by an agreement requiring membership in a labor organization as a condition of employment.
 The problem of compulsory unionism was created by Congress. It will not be solved until Congress repeals the existing federal authorizations of compulsory unionism.
3. In 21 states, wage earners — except those covered by the National Railway Labor Act — are shielded from compulsory unionism by Right to Work laws.
 The Florida guarantee is typical of these laws, saying, "The right of persons to work shall not be denied or abridged on account of membership or nonmembership in any labor union or labor organization."
 The authority of states to adopt and enforce such laws is reaffirmed by Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley amendments to the National Labor Relations Act.
4. Extortion, as a technique, is extremely useful to union officials in obtaining such demands as compulsory union shops, "agency" shops, compulsory hiring halls and irrevocable dues check-off clauses.
 While most criminal law is administered at the state and local level, some criminal activities (including extortion), which obstruct interstate commerce, have been deemed by Congress to be so important that they should be covered by federal statutes.
 As the federal law currently stands, union officials have unique special immunity from prosecution for threatening to commit or committing felonies such as murder, manslaughter, kidnapping, arson, aggravated property destruction, explosives or firearms offenses, etc. — to obtain collective bargaining demands.
5. For the past several years, Congress has been confronted by bills designed to authorize the forced unionization of public employees at various levels of government.
 Several of these proposals are aimed at state, county and municipal employees and would nullify existing state laws which shield public employees from union coercion.
 Other bills would strip postal workers and other federal employees of the freedom of

- choice guaranteed by the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 and executive orders dating back to the administration of President John F. Kennedy.
6. Labor unions are the only private organization in the U.S. which can legally force individuals to pay dues into their treasuries.
 The Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA) prohibits union officials from giving any of these dues dollars directly to a candidate for federal office.
 At the same time, FECA permits union officials to use workers' compulsory dues dollars for "in-kind" political spending on goods and services to elect candidates for federal offices.
 These "in-kind" expenditures are in addition to union PAC contributions; they are seldom — if ever — documented or reported to the Federal Election Commission.
 No official statistics for total union "in-kind" expenditures are available. But Labor columnist Victor Riesel estimated that this so-called "soft money" amounted to 10 times more than what union PACs gave in cash contributions. Based on that yardstick, union "soft money" in 1990 exceeded \$350 million.
7. In recent years, legislation has been introduced in Congress to automatically impose union representation upon workers of nonunionized companies which have even the slightest economic links to unionized companies.
 Even though the nonunionized and the unionized companies each perform separate and distinct work, the compulsory union contract would be automatically imposed upon the nonunion workers, without even the show of an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board to determine worker support.
 The "anti-double-breasting" legislation would also encourage Common Sense picketing by permitting union organizers to use a dispute with a single subcontractor as an excuse to picket and shut down all the other subcontractors at a job site.
8. Legislation has been introduced repeatedly in Congress to loosen the 50-year-old Hatch Act's restrictions against partisan political activity by federal employees.
 Federal union officials now wield monopoly bargaining power over federal employees, which makes union officials the sole conduit for civil servants in collective bargaining and grievance situations.
 Current proposals to weaken the Hatch Act lack explicit prohibitions against the use of monopoly bargaining power to coerce civil servants into supporting federal union officials' political agenda.
9. Legislation has been introduced in Congress that would prevent employers from hiring permanent replacement workers during a strike.
 The bill's provisions would also penalize workers who choose not to strike by giving preferential, post-strike hiring privileges to strikers.
 Since an employer is unlikely to find employees who will work during a violent strike under these conditions, employers would be forced to cave in to every demand by union officials — including the demand that workers who refuse to pay union dues be fired.

MISSISSIPPI

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
Janie Whitten-D -----
(202) 225-4306
Clyde Whitaker-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(601) 842-8191

District 2
Mike Espy-D -----
(601) 746-1400
Dorothy Benford-R -----

District 3
G. V. "Sonny"
Montgomery-D Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(601) 693-6681
Michael Williams-R -----

District 4
Mike Parker-D -----
(601) 965-4085
Jack McMillan-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(601) 875-1291

District 5
Gene Taylor-D -----
(601) 582-3246
Paul Harvey-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

NORTH CAROLINA

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Terry Sanford-D -----
Lauch Faircloth-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
Eva Clayton-D -----
Ted Tyler-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 2
Tim Valentine, Jr.-D -----
Don Davis-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 3
R. Martin Lancaster-D Y Y Y Y Y - Y N Y
Tommy Pollard-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 4
David Price-D -----
Vicky Goudle-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 5
Stephen Neal-D Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
Richard Burr-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 6
Robin Hood-D -----

North Carolina cont.

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

J. Howard Coble-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 7
Charlie Rose-D -----
Robert Anderson-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 8
W. G. Hefner-D Y Y Y Y Y Y Y - Y
Coy Privette-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 9
Rory Blake-D -----
J. Alex McMillan-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 10
Ben Neill-D -----
T. Cass Ballenger-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 11
John Stevens-D - - Y - - - - -
Charles Taylor-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 12
Melvin Watt-D -----
Barbara Gore
Washington-R -----

SOUTH CAROLINA

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Fritz Hollings-D -----
(803) 779-8400
Tommy Hartnett-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(803) 884-4244

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
Bill Oberst-D -----
(803) 527-4946
Arthur Ravenel, Jr.-R Y Y Y Y Y Y N Y
(803) 722-0174

District 2
Floyd Spence-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y - Y
(803) 254-5120

District 3
James Bland-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(803) 641-1408
Butler Derrick-D Y Y Y - Y N Y - Y
(803) 225-5301

District 4
Liz Patterson-D -----
(803) 582-3650
Robert Inglis-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(803) 242-6440

South Carolina cont.

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 5
John Spratt-D -----
(803) 327-1114
William Horne-R Y Y Y Y Y - Y Y Y
(803) 494-2641

District 6
Jim Clyburn-D -----
(803) 929-0208
John Chase-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(803) 669-8787

TENNESSEE

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
J. Carr Christian-D -----
James Quillen-R -----

District 2
Troy Goodale-D N N Y Y Y Y N Y N
John Duncan, Jr.-R -----

District 3
Marilyn Lloyd-D -----
Zach Wamp-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 4
Jim Cooper-D -----
Dale Johnson-R -----

District 5
Bob Clement-D -----
Tom Stone-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 6
Bart Gordon-D -----
Marsha Blackburn-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 7
David Davis-D -----
Don Sundquist-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 8
John Tanner-D -----

District 9
Harold Ford-D -----
Charles Black-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

Key:

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N = No

- = No Response

** = Runoff in District

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Other bills would strip postal workers and other federal employees of the freedom of

- choice guaranteed by the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 and executive orders dating back to the administration of President John F. Kennedy.
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2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

District 11	
Louis Stokes-D	-----
Beryl Stotschild-R	-----
District 12	
Robert Fitzakis-D	NNNNNNNNNN
John Kasich-R	-----
District 13	
Sherrod Brown-D	-----
Margaret Mueller-R	YYYYYYYYYY
District 14	
Tom Sawyer-D	-----
Robert Morgan-R	YYYYYYYYYY
District 15	
Richard Cordray-D	-----
Deborah Pryce-R	YYYYYYYYYY
District 16	
Watner Mendenhall-D	-----
Ralph Regula-R	-----
District 17	
James Traficant, Jr.-D	-----
Salvatore Pansino-R	YYYYYYYYYY
District 18	
Douglas Applegate-D	-----
Bill Ressa-R	YYYYYYYYYY
District 19	
Eric Fingerhut-D	-----
Robert Gardner-R	YYYYYYYYYY

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

District 1	
Philip Puppe-R	-----
Bart Stupak-D	-----
District 2	
John Millener-D	NNYYYY-NN
Peter Hoekstra-R	YYYYYYYYYY
District 3	
Carol Kooistra-D	-----
Paul Henry-R	--YYYYYYYY
District 4	
Lisa Donaldson-D	-----
Dave Camp-R	YYYYYYYYYY
District 5	
James Barcia-D	-----
Keith Muxlow-R	YYYYYYYYYY
District 6	
Andy Davis-D	-----
Fred Upton-R	YYYYYYYY-Y
District 7	
Nick Smith-R	YYYYYYYYYY
District 8	
Bob Carr-D	-----
Dick Chrysler-R	YYYYYYYYYY
District 9	
Dale Kildee-D	-----
Megan O'Neill-R	-----
District 10	
David Bonior-D	-----
Douglas Carl-R	-----

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

District 11	
Walter Briggs-D	-----
Joseph Knollenberg-R	YYYYYYYYYY
District 12	
Sander Levin-D	-----
John Pappageorge-R	YYYYYYYYYY
District 13	
William Ford-D	-----
R. Robert Geake-R	YYYYYYYYYY
District 14	
John Conyers, Jr.-D	-----
John Gordon-R	YYYYYYYYYY
District 15	
Barbara-Rose	-----
Collins-D	-----
Charles Vincent-R	YYYYYYYYYY
District 16	
John Dingell-D	-----
Frank Beaumont-R	NYYYYY-N-

Key:

Y = Yes
 N = No
 - = No Response

D = Democrat
 R = Republican
 I = Independent
 C = Conservative

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2004 2007 2010 2013

New York cont.

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 17
Eliot Engel-D
Martin Richman-R

District 18
Nita Lowey-D
Joseph DiGuardi-R

District 19
Neil McCarthy-D
Hamilton Fish, Jr.-R

District 20
Jonathan Levine-D
Benjamin Gilman-R

District 21
Michael McNulty-D
Nancy Norman-R

District 22
David Roberts-D
Gerald Solomon-R

District 23
Paula DiPerna-D
Sherwood Boehlert-R

District 24
Margaret Ravenscroft-D
John McHugh-R

District 25
Rhea Jezer-D
James Walsh-R

New York cont.

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 26
Maurice Hinchey-D
Bob Moppert-R

District 27
W. Douglas Call-D
Bill Paxon-R

District 28
Louise Slaughter-D
William Polito-R

District 29
John LaFalce-D
William Miller, Jr.-R

District 30
Dennis Gorski-D
Jack Quinn-R

District 31
Joseph Leahy-D
Amo Houghton-R

RHODE ISLAND

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
David Carlin-D
Ronald Machtley-R

District 2
John Reed-D
James Bell-R

BACKGROUNDER

The information below is helpful in explaining the questions on the reverse side of this form.

- 1. A union, under present federal laws, is empowered to represent and bind all employees in a company's bargaining unit...
3. In 21 states, wage earners - except those covered by the National Railway Labor Act - are shielded from compulsory unionism by Right to Work laws.
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VERMONT

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Patrick Leahy-D
James Douglas-R
(802) 229-1992

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
Lewis Young-D
(802) 254-8711
Tim Philbin-R
(802) 446-2620
Bernard Sanders-I

Key:

Y = Yes

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= No Response

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20 "04" 99" 2002

ROSTER OF FEDERAL CANDIDATES

COLORADO U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Ben Campbell-D -----
 (303) 837-0565
 Terry Considine-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
 (303) 757-2567

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
 Pat Schroeder-D -----
 (303) 866-1230
 Raymond Diaz Aragon-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
 (303) 320-6607

District 2
 David Skaggs-D -----
 (303) 650-7886
 Bryan Day-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
 (303) 422-8692

District 3
 Mike Calihan-D -----
 (303) 320-3918
 Scott McInnis-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y N Y
 (303) 242-4623

District 4
 Tom Redder-D -----
 (303) 224-9767
 Wayne Allard-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
 (303) 226-2226

District 5
 Charles Orlez-D -----
 (303) 798-3236
 Joel Hafley-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
 (303) 933-0044

Colorado cont.

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 6
 Tom Kolbe-D N - - N - N Y N -
 (303) 850-9867
 Dan Schaefer-R -----
 (303) 989-2100

IDAHO U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Richard Stallings-D -----
 Dirk Kempthorne-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
 Larry LaRocco-D -----
 Rachel Gilbert-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 2
 J.D. Williams-D -----
 Michael Crapo-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

UTAH

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Wayne Owens-D -----
 (801) 524-4394
 Robert Bennett-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
 (801) 583-2635

Utah cont.

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
 James Hansen-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y - Y
 (801) 451-5218
 Ron Holt-D - - Y - - - - -
 (801) 544-0963

District 2
 Karen Shepherd-D -----
 (801) 532-5241
 Enid Greene-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
 (801) 521-2808

District 3
 Bill Orton-D -----
 (801) 226-1112
 Richard Harrington-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
 (801) 324-6102

Key:
 Y = Yes
 N = No
 - = No Response

Survey Questions

- Do you believe an employee who does not want the "services" of a labor union should have the right to refuse to accept that union as his exclusive representative, which federal law now forces him to accept?
- Will you support repeal of the provisions in federal laws which authorize compulsory unionism?
- Do you favor preservation of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which authorizes state Right to Work laws?
- Would you support legislation to end the special immunity union officials presently enjoy from prosecution under the federal anti-extortion statute?
- Will you oppose the forced unionization of federal, state, county and municipal employees?
- Will you support amendments to the Federal Election Campaign Act to prohibit the use of compulsory union dues and fees for political causes and candidates opposed by union members?
- Will you oppose so-called "anti-double breasting" legislation that has, as its primary goal, to forcibly unionize employees of construction companies?
- Will you oppose legislation to weaken or destroy the Hatch Act, which protects federal employees from union political coercion?
- Will you oppose legislation that would punish or require the firing of employees who choose to work during a strike, and give union officials the power to shut down businesses that refuse to force their employees to pay union dues?

Note: The National Right to Work Committee, of course, endorses no candidates. We are a nonpartisan organization. But we believe that you as a Right to Work supporter are entitled to know which candidates will support the right of every American to earn a living — without having to pay union bosses for the privilege.

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RIGHT TO WORK ACTION REPLY

TO: Reed Larson, President
National Right to Work Committee
8001 Braddock Road
Springfield, VA 22160

FROM: _____

Dear Reed:

Thank you for sending me the results of the Right to Work Candidate Survey. To make sure the candidates know where I stand on Right to Work issues, I have:

_____ Contacted the candidates to urge them to support Right to Work.

_____ Enclosed a contribution of:

_____ \$200 _____ \$100 _____ \$50
_____ \$25 _____ Other

Please make checks payable and return to:
NRTWC

5822 4540 02
20 04 307 2795

20.04.297.2796

THE NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK COMMITTEE

8001 Braddock Road, Suite 500
Springfield, VA 22160
Telephone (800) 325-7892

The National Right to Work Committee is a 501(c)(4) organization. It is not a charity and its contributions are not tax deductible as charitable contributions. It is a non-profit organization and its contributions are not tax deductible as charitable contributions.

The National Right to Work Committee's Washington D.C. Headquarters is located at our nation's capital at 8001 Braddock Road, Suite 500 • Springfield, VA 22160 • Telephone (800) 325-7892. Because the IRS has recognized NRTWC as tax exempt under IRC Sec. 501(c)(4), which permits unlimited lobbying, contributions are not tax deductible as charitable contributions.

Citizen Alert!

National Right to Work Committee ♦ 8001 Braddock Rd. ♦ Springfield, VA 22160 ♦ (800) 325-7892

October 5, 1992

Dear Committee Member:

Senator Dale Bumpers is trying to lie to you.

A few weeks ago, I asked you and other Arkansas citizens to contact Senator Bumpers to urge him to fill out his 1992 Candidate Survey 100% in favor of Right to Work.

Your postcards, calls, and letters worked.

Apparently Senator Bumpers got the message that the Right to Work is extremely popular with Arkansas citizens.

That's probably why he did what you told him to do and sent back his survey nearly gushing with pro-Right to Work responses.

At first, I thought maybe Senator Bumpers "had felt the heat, seen the light," and was about to start backing Right to Work.

But then, last week, after he answered his survey in favor of Right to Work, he voted to fill his campaign war chest with forced-unionism dollars by blocking enforcement of the Supreme Court's 1988 Beck ban on the use of forced dues for political campaigns.

In effect, Dale Bumpers actually voted to force workers who disagree with him to provide financial support for his re-election campaign, and broke his recent promise to support Right to Work!

Same old story.

During his 18 years in the Senate, Senator Bumpers voted with the union bosses the vast majority of the time. Now he thinks he can just fool you by telling you what you want to hear.

Senator Bumpers must suppose that pro-Right to Work Arkansans don't pay attention to what he actually does on the Senate floor.

In his survey, Senator Bumpers said he was opposed to forcing workers to pay for political causes they don't agree with. But every year since 1990, he has voted to do just that.

His recent vote proves that nothing has changed. Even though Senator Bumpers would have you believe he's on your side.

Senator Bumpers also says in his survey that he favors legislation to end the special legal immunity union bosses enjoy.

Under a loophole in federal law created by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1973, union officials cannot be prosecuted for crimes committed in the name of "union organizing."

But in 1988, Senator Bumpers voted to kill legislation which would have forced union bosses to be held responsible for violent crimes and harassment -- just like everyone else. Thanks to Senator Bumpers, terror is still a legal "organizing" tactic for Big Labor.

And a few months ago, only massive public outcry from Arkansas citizens -- led by you and other Right to Work members -- kept Senator Bumpers from voting for Ted Kennedy's Pushbutton Strike bill (S. 55/H.R. 5).

Senator Bumpers waited until the last possible minute to vote against Ted Kennedy's bill -- after he knew his vote would

not put the union bosses over the top.

As you know, if this bill passes, union bosses will call any strike they wish, and win any strike they call, easy as pushing a button -- bankrupting small businesses and throwing workers off their jobs.

Without massive protests from Arkansas citizens now, I'm afraid Senator Bumpers may vote to give the union bosses the Pushbutton Strike bill -- next year, after the heat is off.

Now Senator Bumpers wants to curry favor with you.

So he's telling you he's a friend of Right to Work.

There is good news, though. Senator Bumpers' opponent, Mike Huckabee, has vowed to represent the overwhelming majority of Arkansas citizens by promising to support the Right to Work.

Mr. Huckabee answered his survey 100% in favor of worker freedom and has pledged to fight Big Labor power grabs in the Senate. In his case, I have no reason to believe he's lying.

With presidential front-runner Bill Clinton vowing to sign Big Labor's entire political agenda into law, the future of Right to Work may depend on where Arkansas' senators stand on compulsory-unionism legislation.

Big Labor already has a veto-proof majority in the House of Representatives. And the U.S. Senate is teetering on the edge of falling totally under the control of union power brokers.

If the union bosses have their way, Bill Clinton and Congress will repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. As you know, if Section 14(b) is repealed, Arkansas' popular state Right to Work Law will be automatically wiped out!

That's why it's absolutely critical that you contact the candidates and tell them to stand up for the people of Arkansas, and not give in to union-boss pressure.

With several Right to Work stalwarts retiring, Big Labor is pumping millions of dollars into 34 states -- including Arkansas -- to buy a veto-proof majority in the Senate.

Write, call and/or pay a personal visit to Senator Bumpers -- make him decide between his voting record and his lip service.

He can only contradict himself for so long. If Right to Work supporters scream loud enough, he'll be forced to choose between the public interest and the union-boss special interest.

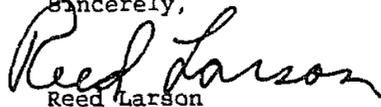
Also, thank Mike Huckabee for his pro-Right to Work pledge.

Because of his stand against forced unionism, Mr. Huckabee is under intense pressure to compromise his position. Encourage him to remain firm in supporting your Right to Work.

And I hope you'll do one more thing. Please return the enclosed Survey '92 Action Reply. This will let me know you received your Survey '92 results, and have contacted the candidates about their answers. That way I'll know when I have to crank up the volume even more.

Please contact the candidates TODAY.

Sincerely,


Reed Larson

P.S. Senator Dale Bumpers is lying to you! Tell him you won't stand for his cooing to the union bosses while he tries to deceive his constituents. Contact him today!

2007-04-23 10:00 AM

RIGHT TO WORK ACTION REPLY

TO: Reed Larson, President
National Right to Work Committee
8001 Braddock Road
Springfield, VA 22160

FROM: _____

Dear Reed:

Thank you for sending me the results of the Right to Work Candidate Survey. To make sure the candidates know where I stand on Right to Work issues, I have:

_____ Contacted the candidates to urge them to support Right to Work.

_____ Enclosed a contribution of:

_____ \$200 _____ \$100 _____ \$50
_____ \$25 _____ Other

Please make checks payable and return to:
NRTWC

20040430 10:00

CitizenAlert

National Right to Work Committee ♦ 8001 Braddock Rd. ♦ Springfield, VA 22160 ♦ (800) 325-7892

October 5, 1992

Dear Committee Member:

Three strikes and you're out.

Congressman Ben Nighthorse Campbell wants to be Colorado's next U.S. Senator.

In the last few months, I have sent Congressman Campbell three letters pleading with him to tell his constituents where he stands on Right to Work.

I've even tried certified mail.

And still, Congressman Campbell outright refuses to answer his 1992 Candidate Survey; despite your postcards, calls, and letters urging him to answer.

Clearly, Congressman Campbell is trying to hide his views on compulsory unionism.

And since presidential front-runner Bill Clinton is vowing to sign Big Labor's entire political agenda into law, where Colorado's Senators stand on Right to Work is critical.

Big Labor already has a veto-proof majority in the House of Representatives. And the U.S. Senate is teetering on the edge of falling totally under the control of union power brokers.

If the union bosses have their way, Taft-Hartley Section 14(b) will be repealed in the 103rd Congress.

As you know, if 14(b) is repealed, all state Right to Work laws will be automatically wiped out!

But there is some good news. Congressman Campbell's opponent, State Senator Terry Considine has vowed to represent the overwhelming majority of Colorado citizens by promising 100% support for Right to Work.

Unfortunately, State Representative Tom Redder, running against Congressman Wayne Allard in Colorado's 4th District, is among those who are keeping you in the dark on their Right to Work opinions. It's no wonder. Mr. Redder cast the deciding ballot in a close 31-30 vote to kill a Right to Work bill in the Colorado State House last year.

Would you please contact Mr. Campbell and Mr. Redder and tell them 75% of Colorado citizens want them to support their Right to Work.

This year, the union bosses are licking their chops in anticipation of controlling both houses of Congress. They will stop at nothing to convince Congressman Campbell to ignore his pro-Right to Work constituents, and pressure Mr. Considine to take back his pledge.

That's why it's absolutely vital that you contact the candidates and tell them to stand up for the people of Colorado, and not give in to union-boss pressure.

Unless you turn the heat all the way up, Congressman Campbell won't tell you where he stands on Right to Work.

10531 206 10 02

Congressman Campbell is trying to stonewall Right to Work members, but his record in Congress speaks volumes.

Representative Campbell has been one of Big Labor's most reliable water carriers in Congress. Last June, he helped union-boss lobbyists ram Ted Kennedy's Pushbutton Strike bill (H.R. 5/S. 55) through the House by a 247-182 vote.

As you know, if this bill passes, union bosses will call any strike they wish, and win any strike they call, easy as pushing a button -- bankrupting small businesses and throwing workers off their jobs.

And Congressman Campbell voted to allow Big Labor to dragoon 2.9 million federal employees, and countless private citizens into the union-boss political machine by voting to trash the 53-year-old Hatch Act.

The future of the Right to Work may depend on where Colorado's Senators stand on compulsory-unionism legislation.

With several Right to Work stalwarts retiring, Big Labor is pumping millions of dollars into 34 states -- including Colorado -- to buy a veto-proof majority in the Senate.

Write, call and/or pay a personal visit to Congressman Campbell -- as well as those running for the U.S. House of Representatives in your area -- before it's too late.

Press Congressman Campbell to repudiate his cozy relationship with Big Labor -- tell him you expect him to defend your Right to Work, not the powers and privileges of Big Labor.

He can only ignore your protests so long. If you and other Right to Work members scream loud enough, you will force Congressman Campbell to choose between the public interest and the union-boss special interest.

Also thank Terry Considine for his pro-Right to Work pledge.

Because of his stand against forced unionism, the union political machine has targeted Mr. Considine. He's under intense pressure to compromise his stand. Encourage him to stand firm in supporting your Right to Work.

And I hope you'll do one more thing. Please return the enclosed Survey '92 Action Reply. This will let me know you received your Survey '92 results, and have contacted the candidates about their answers. That way I'll know when I have to crank up the volume even more.

I've had to stretch my budget to conduct our Survey '92 program. So if you can, please include a special contribution of \$200, \$100, \$50 or \$25 to help cover the costs of this effort.

But contact the candidates TODAY -- that's most important.

Sincerely,



Reed Larson

P.S. Congressman Ben Nighthorse Campbell has refused to renounce his votes for forced unionism. If Colorado citizens pour on the pressure, he might feel the heat and see the light -- and support Right to Work. Contact him today.

20.04.87.292

RIGHT TO WORK ACTION REPLY

TO: Reed Larson, President
National Right to Work Committee
8001 Braddock Road
Springfield, VA 22160

FROM: _____

Dear Reed:

Thank you for sending me the results of the Right to Work Candidate Survey. To make sure the candidates know where I stand on Right to Work issues, I have:

_____ Contacted the candidates to urge them to support Right to Work.

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_____ \$200 _____ \$100 _____ \$50
_____ \$25 _____ Other

Please make checks payable and return to:
NRTWC

20.04.397.2804

The National Right to Work Committee's Washington D.C. Headquarters is located at our nation's capital at 8001 Braddock Road, Suite 500 • Springfield, VA 22160 • Telephone (800) 325-7892. Because the IRS has recognized NRTWC as tax exempt under IRC Sec. 501(c)(4), which permits unlimited lobbying, contributions are not tax deductible as charitable contributions.

reliable water carriers in Congress. Last June, he helped union-boss lobbyists ram Ted Kennedy's Pushbutton Strike bill (H.R. 5/S. 55) through the House by a 247-182 vote.

As you know, if this bill passes, union bosses will call any strike they wish, and win any strike they call, easy as pushing a button -- bankrupting small businesses and throwing workers off their jobs.

And Congressman Stallings voted to allow Big Labor to dragoon 2.9 million federal employees, and countless private citizens into the union-boss political machine by voting to trash the 53-year-old Hatch Act.

Congressman Stallings constantly votes in lockstep with Big Labor demands, and will continue to follow the same path if he becomes your U.S. Senator.

On the other hand, Boise Mayor Dirk Kempthorne answered his survey in 100% support for Right to Work, and has pledged to fight Big Labor power grabs in the Senate.

The future of the Right to Work may depend on where Idaho's Senators stand on compulsory-unionism legislation.

With several Right to Work stalwarts like Steve Symms retiring, Big Labor is pumping millions of dollars into 34 states -- including Idaho -- to buy a veto-proof majority in the Senate.

Write, call and/or pay a personal visit to Congressman Stallings -- as well as those running for the U.S. House of Representatives in your area -- before it's too late.

Press Congressman Stallings to repudiate his cozy relationship with Big Labor -- tell him you expect him to defend your Right to Work, not the powers and privileges of Big Labor.

He can only ignore your protests so long. If you and other Right to Work members scream loud enough, you will force Congressman Stallings to choose between the public interest and the union-boss special interest.

Also thank Dirk Kempthorne for his pro-Right to Work pledge.

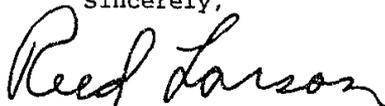
Because of his stand against forced unionism, the union political machine has targeted Mr. Kempthorne. He's under intense pressure to compromise his position. Encourage him to remain firm in supporting your Right to Work.

And I hope you'll do one more thing. Please return the enclosed Survey '92 Action Reply. This will let me know you received your Survey '92 results, and have contacted the candidates about their answers. That way I'll know when I have to crank up the volume even more.

I've had to stretch my budget to conduct our Survey '92 program. So if you can, please include a special contribution of \$200, \$100, \$50 or \$25 to help cover the costs of this effort.

But contact the candidates TODAY -- that's most important.

Sincerely,



Reed Larson

P.S. Congressman Richard Stallings has refused to renounce his votes for forced unionism. If Idaho citizens pour on the pressure, he might feel the heat and see the light -- and support Right to Work. Contact him today.

2004.04.29.10.02

RIGHT TO WORK ACTION REPLY

TO: Reed Larson, President
National Right to Work Committee
8001 Braddock Road
Springfield, VA 22160

FROM: _____

Dear Reed:

Thank you for sending me the results of the Right to Work Candidate Survey. To make sure the candidates know where I stand on Right to Work issues, I have:

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_____ Enclosed a contribution of:

_____ \$200 _____ \$100 _____ \$50
_____ \$25 _____ Other

Please make checks payable and return to:
NRTWC

2008-2009-10-02

20.04.397.2808

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ROSTER OF FEDERAL CANDIDATES

COLORADO

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Ben Campbell-D -----
 (303) 837-0565
 Terry Considine-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
 (303) 757-2567

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
 Pat Schroeder-D -----
 (303) 866-1230
 Raymond Diaz Aragon-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
 (303) 320-6607

District 2
 David Skaggs-D -----
 (303) 650-7886
 Bryan Day-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
 (303) 422-8692

District 3
 Mike Calihan-D -----
 (303) 320-3918
 Scott McInnis-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y N Y
 (303) 242-4623

District 4
 Tom Redder-D -----
 (303) 224-9767
 Wayne Allard-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
 (303) 226-2226

District 5
 Charles Oriez-D -----
 (303) 798-3236
 Joel Hefley-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
 (303) 933-0044

Colorado cont.

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 6
 Tom Kolbe-D N - - N - N Y N -
 (303) 850-9867
 Dan Schaefer-R -----
 (303) 989-2100

IDAHO

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Richard Stallings-D -----
 Dirk Kempthorne-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
 Larry LaRocco-D -----
 Rachel Gilbert-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

District 2
 J.D. Williams-D -----
 Michael Crapo-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

UTAH

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Wayne Owens-D -----
 (801) 524-4394
 Robert Bennett-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
 (801) 583-2635

Utah cont.

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1
 James Hansen-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y - Y
 (801) 451-5218
 Ron Holt-D - - - Y - - - - -
 (801) 544-0963

District 2
 Karen Shepherd-D -----
 (801) 532-5241
 Enid Greene-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
 (801) 521-2808

District 3
 Bill Orton-D -----
 (801) 226-1112
 Richard Harrington-R Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
 (801) 324-6102

Key:

- Y = Yes
- N = No
- = No Response

Survey Questions

1. Do you believe an employee who does not want the "services" of a labor union should have the right to refuse to accept that union as his exclusive representative, which federal law now forces him to accept?
2. Will you support repeal of the provisions in federal laws which authorize compulsory unionism?
3. Do you favor preservation of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which authorizes state Right to Work laws?
4. Would you support legislation to end the special immunity union officials presently enjoy from prosecution under the federal anti-extortion statute?
5. Will you oppose the forced unionization of federal, state, county and municipal employees?
6. Will you support amendments to the Federal Election Campaign Act to prohibit the use of compulsory union dues and fees for political causes and candidates opposed by union members?
7. Will you oppose so-called "anti-double breasting" legislation that has, as its primary goal, to forcibly unionize employees of construction companies?
8. Will you oppose legislation to weaken or destroy the Hatch Act, which protects federal employees from union political coercion?
9. Will you oppose legislation that would punish or require the firing of employees who choose to work during a strike, and give union officials the power to shut down businesses that refuse to force their employees to pay union dues?

Note: The National Right to Work Committee, of course, endorses no candidates. We are a nonpartisan organization. But we believe that you as a Right to Work supporter are entitled to know which candidates will support the right of every American to earn a living — without having to pay union bosses for the privilege.

BACKGROUND

The information below is helpful in explaining the questions on the reverse side of this form.

1. A union, under present federal laws, is empowered to represent and bind all employees in a company's bargaining unit — including employees who oppose the union and don't want its "services."

This monopoly bargaining power, generally described as "exclusive bargaining rights," deprives employees of their right to bargain for themselves. Union officials fought for this power and refuse to give it up; yet they complain they are "unfairly burdened by the legal obligation" to represent nonmembers.

Such complaints are intended to pave the way for compelling financial support from so-called "free riders" for representation they do not want.

The firing of workers who refuse to pay union dues and/or fees is explicitly sanctioned by both the National Labor Relations Act and the National Railway Labor Act.

Section 7 of the NLRA, for example, stipulates that employees shall have "the right to refrain" from participating in union activities "except to the extent that such right may be affected by an agreement requiring membership in a labor organization as a condition of employment."

The problem of compulsory unionism was created by Congress. It will not be solved until Congress repeals the existing federal authorizations of compulsory unionism.

In 21 states, wage earners — except those covered by the National Railway Labor Act — are shielded from compulsory unionism by Right to Work laws.

The Florida guarantee is typical of these laws, saying, "The right of persons to work shall not be denied or abridged on account of membership or nonmembership in any labor union or labor organization."

The authority of states to adopt and enforce such laws is reaffirmed by Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley amendments to the National Labor Relations Act.
4. Extortion, as a technique, is extremely useful to union officials in obtaining such demands as compulsory union shops, "agency" shops, compulsory hiring halls and irrevocable dues check-off clauses.

While most criminal law is administered at the state and local level, some criminal activities (including extortion), which obstruct interstate commerce, have been deemed by Congress to be so important that they should be covered by federal statutes.

As the federal law currently stands, union officials have unique special immunities from prosecution for threatening to commit or committing felonies — such as murder, manslaughter, maiming, arson, aggravated property destruction, explosives or firearms offenses, etc. — to obtain collective bargaining demands.
5. For the past several years, Congress has been confronted by bills designed to authorize the forced unionization of public employees at various levels of government.

Several of these proposals are aimed at state, county and municipal employees and would nullify existing state laws which shield public employees from union coercion.

Other bills would strip postal workers and other federal employees of the freedom of choice guaranteed by the Postal
6. Reorganization Act of 1970 and executive orders dating back to the administration of President John F. Kennedy.
6. Labor unions are the only private organization in the U.S. which can legally force individuals to pay dues into their treasuries.

The Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA) prohibits union officials from giving any of these dues dollars directly to a candidate for federal office.

At the same time, FECA permits union officials to use workers' compulsory dues dollars for "in-kind" political spending on goods and services to elect candidates for federal offices.

These "in-kind" expenditures are in addition to union PAC contributions; they are seldom — if ever — documented or reported to the Federal Election Commission.

No official statistics for total union "in-kind" expenditures are available. But Labor columnist Victor Riesel estimated that this so-called "soft money" amounted to 10 times more than what union PACs gave in cash contributions. Based on that yardstick, union "soft money" in 1990 exceeded \$350 million.
7. In recent years, legislation has been introduced in Congress to automatically impose union representation upon workers of nonunionized companies which have even the slightest economic links to unionized companies.

Even though the nonunionized and the unionized companies each perform separate and distinct work, the compulsory union contract would be automatically imposed upon the nonunion workers, without even the show of an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board to determine worker support.

The "anti-double breasting" legislation would also encourage Common Situs picketing by permitting union organizers to use a dispute with a single subcontractor as an excuse to picket and shut down all the other subcontractors at a job site.
8. Legislation has been introduced repeatedly in Congress to loosen the 50-year-old Hatch Act's restrictions against partisan political activity by federal employees.

Federal union officials now wield monopoly bargaining power over federal employees, which makes union officials the sole conduit for civil servants in collective bargaining and grievance situations.

Current proposals to weaken the Hatch Act lack explicit prohibitions against the use of monopoly bargaining power to coerce civil servants into supporting federal union officials' political agenda.
9. Legislation has been introduced in Congress that would prevent employers from hiring permanent replacement workers during a strike.

The bill's provisions would also penalize workers who choose not to strike by giving preferential, post-strike hiring privileges to strikers.

Since an employer is unlikely to find employees who will work during a violent strike under these conditions, employers would be forced to cave in to every demand by union officials — including the demand that workers who refuse to pay union dues be fired.

1992 IDAHO CANDIDATE SURVEY RESPONSES

1992 SURVEY QUESTIONS

1. Will you oppose all efforts to repeal or weaken Idaho's Right to Work law?
2. Will you oppose legislation in Idaho designed to grant "exclusive bargaining" powers to public sector unions?
3. Will you oppose legislation designed to grant "agency shop" privileges to public or private sector union officials?

CANDIDATES FOR STATE SENATE

	#1	#2	#3		#1	#2	#3		#1	#2	#3
District 1 Tim Tucker - D*	-	-	-	District 13 Kelly Buckland - D Sheila A. Sorensen - R	Y	Y	Y	District 24 Jason Stollendorf - D Dean L. Cameron - R	-	-	-
District 2 Barbara Chamberlain - D Frank N. Henderson - R	Y	Y	Y	District 14 Jane Golden - D Herb Carlson - R*	-	-	-	District 25 Denton C. Darrington - R*	Y	Y	Y
District 3 Dennis M. Davis - D* William E. Moore - I	N	B	B	District 15 Sally E. Snodgrass - D* Phil Childers - R	Y	Y	Y	District 26 Rex L. Furness - R*	Y	Y	Y
District 4 Mary Lou Reed - D* Ronald D. Rankin - I	N	N	N	District 16 Brian Donesley - D* Kay Holmes - D Cecil D. Ingram - R	Withdrew	.	.	District 27 Mark G. Ricks - R*	Y	Y	Y
District 5 Betty G. Benson - D* Gary J. Schroeder - R	-	-	-	District 17 Don Lojek - D Grant R. Ipsen - R	Y	Y	Y	District 28 Stan Hawkins - R*	-	-	-
District 6 Bruce L. Sweeney - D*	N	N	B	District 18 Cynthia Scanlin - D* Roger B. Madsen - R	Y	Y	Y	District 29 John Hansen - R*	Y	Y	Y
District 7 Marguerite McLaughlin - D*	-	-	-	District 19 Sue Reents - D* John E. Walker, Jr. - R	Y	Y	Y	District 30 Mel Richardson - R	Y	Y	Y
District 8 Terry A. Hahn - D* Twila L. Hornbeck - R	Y	Y	Y	District 20 R. Claire Wetherell - D*	N	N	N	District 31 Gordon G. Prouse - D Dan Palmer - L Jerry T. Twiggs - R*	Y	N	N
District 9 Charles C. Anderson - D Mary Hartung - R*	Y	Y	Y	District 21 John Peavey - D* Joseph A. Rohner III - L Elaine Martin - R	Y	Y	Y	District 32 Dennis S. Hansen - R*	Y	Y	Y
District 10 David E. Kerrick - R*	Y	Y	Y	District 22 F. "Toddy" Keeton - I B. Joyce McRoberts - R*	-	-	-	District 33 Mary E. Lloyd - D* Dave Hall - R	Y	Y	Y
District 11 Herman Boston - I Atwell J. Parry - R*	Y	Y	Y	District 23 Laird Noh - R*	-	-	-	District 34 Patricia L. McDermott - D* Evan S. Frasure - R	-	-	-
District 12 J. L. "Jerry" Thorne - R*	Y	Y	Y					District 35 Chick Bilyeu - D* Ralph "Moon" Wheeler - R	Y	Y	B

CANDIDATES FOR STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

	#1	#2	#3		#1	#2	#3		#1	#2	#3
District 1 - A Monica Beaudoin - D* Nancy J. Thorpe - R	N	N	N	District 4 - B Gino White - D*	-	-	-	District 8 - B Judith Danielson - R*	-	-	-
District 1 - B Jim Stoicheff - D*	N	Y	Y	District 5 - A Louise Regelin - D James Lucas - R*	-	-	-	District 9 - A Dan Randleman - D Gertrude Sutton - R	Y	Y	Y
District 2 - A Larry Viariseo - D Hilde Kellogg - R	Y	Y	Y	District 5 - B Diamond Western - D Werner Brammer - I Maynard Miller - R	N	Y	Y	District 9 - B Jeanne Jennings - D Donna Jones - R*	Y	Y	Y
District 2 - B Wally Wright - D* Dolores Lawless - R	Y	Y	Y	District 6 - A Paul Keeton - D	-	-	-	District 10 - A Charles Bratton - D Ron Crane - R*	Y	Y	Y
District 3 - A Marvin Vandenberg - D* Robert Scates - R	Y	Y	Y	District 6 - B Deanna Vickers - D* Dan Mader - R	-	-	-	District 10 - B Dorothy Reynolds - R*	Y	Y	Y
District 3 - B Janet Jenkins - D* Harry Perry - R	Y	Y	Y	District 7 - A Charles Cuddy - D*	-	-	-	District 11 - A Robert Schaefer - R*	Y	Y	Y
District 4 - A Louis Horvath - D* Ron Vieselmeier - I	Y	Y	Y	District 7 - B June Judd - D*	-	-	-	District 11 - B Joseph Tubert - D W.O. Taylor - R*	Y	Y	Y
				District 8 - A Gayle Wilde - R*	Y	Y	Y				

Continued on back

1992 IDAHO CANDIDATE SURVEY RESPONSES

	# 1	# 2	# 3		# 1	# 2	# 3		# 1	# 2	# 3
<u>District 12 - A</u> Bob LeBow - D Dolores Crow - R*	.	.	Y	<u>District 20 - B</u> Leanna Lasuen - D* Robbi King - R	.	.	Y	<u>District 29 - B</u> Jonathan Ochi - D Con Mahoney - R*	.	.	.
<u>District 12 - B</u> W.W. Deal - R*	Y	Y	Y	<u>District 21 - A</u> Clint Stennett - D* Peter Jans - R	.	.	Y	<u>District 30 - A</u> Jerry Mitchell - D Steve Zeman - D Ralph Steele - R*	Withdrawn	.	.
<u>District 13 - A</u> Penny Fletcher - D Pam Ahrens - R	.	.	Y	<u>District 21 - B</u> Patti Nafziger - D*	.	.	.		Y	Y	Y
<u>District 13 - B</u> Jim Hansen - D* Dave Baumann - R	.	.	Y	<u>District 22 - A</u> William Chisholm - I Celia Gould - R*	.	.	Y	<u>District 30 - B</u> George Ragan - D John Redd - L Thomas Loertscher - R*	.	.	Y
<u>District 14 - A</u> Carol Haley - D Gary Montgomery - R*	N	Y	Y	<u>District 22 - B</u> Donald McMurrin - I Douglas Jones - R*	.	.	.	<u>District 31 - A</u> Sam Collet - D Allan Larsen - R	.	.	Y
<u>District 14 - B</u> Steve Shaw - D Alan Lance - R*	.	.	Y	<u>District 23 - A</u> Gary Robbins - D Ron Black - R*	.	.	Y	<u>District 31 - B</u> Michael Simpson - R*	.	.	.
<u>District 15 - A</u> Quinten Crockett, Jr. - D Dan Hawkey - R	.	.	Y	<u>District 23 - B</u> Mark Stubbs - R*	.	.	.	<u>District 32 - A</u> Robert Geddes - R*	Y	Y	Y
<u>District 15 - B</u> Kaye Knight - D Max Black - R	.	.	Y	<u>District 24 - A</u> Steve Antone - R*	Y	Y	Y	<u>District 32 - B</u> John Tippets - R*	Y	Y	Y
<u>District 16 - A</u> Molly Lazechko - D* Sylvia McKeeth - R	N	N	Y	<u>District 24 - B</u> Maxine Bell - R*	Y	Y	Y	<u>District 33 - A</u> John Alexander - D*	.	.	.
<u>District 16 - B</u> Ron Salow - D Horace Pomeroy - R*	.	.	Y	<u>District 25 - A</u> Jim Kempton - R*	Y	Y	Y	<u>District 33 - B</u> Millie Flandro - D*	.	.	.
<u>District 17 - A</u> John Gannon - D* Jesse Berain - R	.	.	Y	<u>District 25 - B</u> Bruce Newcomb - R*	.	.	.	<u>District 34 - A</u> Elaine Hofman - D*	.	.	.
<u>District 17 - B</u> Rainy Pearlman - D Ruby Stono - R*	.	.	Y	<u>District 26 - A</u> JoAn Wood - R*	Y	Y	Y	<u>District 34 - B</u> Pete Black - D*	.	.	.
<u>District 18 - A</u> Terry McKay - D William Sali - R*	.	.	Y	<u>District 26 - B</u> Lenore Barrett - R	Y	Y	N	<u>District 35 - A</u> Albert Johnson - D* Peter Hull - L	.	.	.
<u>District 18 - B</u> H.Y. Nakashima - D Fred Tilman - R*	N	Y	Y	<u>District 27 - A</u> Dean Green - D Robert Lee - I Michael Johnson - R	Y	B	Y	<u>District 35 - B</u> Jim Christiansen - D Sam Clark - R	.	.	Y
<u>District 19 - A</u> John Barringer - D Kathleen Gurnsey - R*	.	.	.	<u>District 27 - B</u> Don Rydalch - D Golden Linford - R*	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
<u>District 19 - B</u> Ken Robison - D* Myrtle Christensen - R	.	.	Y	<u>District 28 - A</u> Dan Biggs - D Max Mortensen - R	.	.	Y		.	.	.
<u>District 20 - A</u> Jim Alexander - D Frances Field - R*	.	.	Y	<u>District 28 - B</u> Darrol Gardner - D S. Lynn Loosli - R*	Y	Y	Y		.	.	.
	.	.	.	<u>District 29 - A</u> Jack Barraclough - R	Y	Y	Y		.	.	.

Key: N Negative Response
 Y Positive Response
 B Blank Response
 - Refused to Respond
 • Was not surveyed
 * Denotes an Incumbent

D Democrat
 R Republican
 I Independent
 L Libertarian

NOTE: The National Right to Work Committee, of course, endorses no candidates. We are a nonpartisan organization. But we believe that you, as a Right to Work supporter, are entitled to know which candidates will support the right of every American to get or keep a job - without having to pay union bosses for the privilege.

2007-04-26 10:07

Citizen Alert!

National Right to Work Committee ♦ 8001 Braddock Rd. ♦ Springfield, VA 22160 ♦ (800) 325-7892

October 5, 1992

Dear Committee Member:

Three strikes and you're out.

Senator Harry Reid wants another term as Nevada's U.S. Senator.

In the last few months, I have sent Senator Reid three letters pleading with him to tell his constituents where he stands on Right to Work.

I've even tried certified mail.

And still, Senator Reid outright refuses to answer his 1992 Candidate Survey; despite your postcards, calls, and letters urging him to answer.

Clearly, Senator Reid is trying to hide his views on compulsory unionism.

And since presidential front-runner Bill Clinton is vowing to sign Big Labor's entire political agenda into law, where Nevada's Senators stand on Right to Work is critical.

Big Labor already has a veto-proof majority in the House of Representatives. And the U.S. Senate is teetering on the edge of falling totally under the control of union power brokers.

If the union bosses have their way, Taft-Hartley Section 14(b) will be repealed in the 103rd Congress.

As you know, if 14(b) is repealed, Nevada's popular state Right to Work Law will be automatically wiped out!

But there is some good news. Senator Reid's opponent, Demar Dahl, has vowed to represent the overwhelming majority of Nevada citizens by promising 100% support for Right to Work.

Would you please contact Mr. Reid and those running for the House of Representatives and tell them 75% of Nevada citizens want them to support their Right to Work.

This year, the union bosses are licking their chops in anticipation of controlling both houses of Congress. They will stop at nothing to convince Senator Reid to ignore his pro-Right to Work constituents, and pressure Mr. Dahl into taking back his pledge.

That's why it's absolutely vital that you contact the candidates and tell them to stand up for the people of Nevada, and not give in to union-boss pressure.

Unless you turn the heat all the way up, Senator Reid won't tell you where he stands on Right to Work.

Senator Reid is trying to stonewall Right to Work members, but his record in Congress speaks volumes.

Senator Reid has been one of Big Labor's most reliable water carriers in the Senate. Just recently, he helped union-boss lobbyists come within just three votes of quashing debate, and ramming Ted Kennedy's Pushbutton Strike bill (H.R. 5/S. 55) through the Senate.

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As you know, if this bill passes, union bosses will call any strike they wish, and win any strike they call, easy as pushing a button -- bankrupting small businesses and throwing workers off their jobs.

And Senator Reid voted to allow Big Labor to dragoon 2.9 million federal employees, and countless private citizens into the union-boss political machine by voting to trash the 53-year-old Hatch Act.

Senator Reid constantly votes in lockstep with Big Labor demands, and unless Nevada citizens overwhelm him with protests, he will continue to follow the same path if Nevada voters send him back to Washington.

On the other hand, Demar Dahl answered his survey in 100% support for Right to Work, and has pledged to fight Big Labor power grabs in the Senate.

The future of the Right to Work may depend on where Nevada's Senators stand on compulsory-unionism legislation.

With several Right to Work stalwarts retiring, Big Labor is pumping millions of dollars into 34 states -- including Nevada -- to buy a veto-proof majority in the Senate.

Write, call and/or pay a personal visit to Senator Reid -- as well as those running for the U.S. House of Representatives in your area -- before it's too late.

Press Senator Reid to repudiate his cozy relationship with Big Labor -- tell him you expect him to defend your Right to Work, not the powers and privileges of Big Labor.

He can only ignore your protests so long. If you and other Right to Work members scream loud enough, you will force Senator Reid to choose between the public interest and the union-boss special interest.

Also thank Demar Dahl for his pro-Right to Work pledge.

Because of his stand against forced unionism, the union political machine has targeted Mr. Dahl. He's under intense pressure to compromise his position. Encourage him to remain firm in supporting your Right to Work.

And I hope you'll do one more thing. Please return the enclosed Survey '92 Action Reply. This will let me know you received your Survey '92 results, and have contacted the candidates about their answers. That way I'll know when I have to crank up the volume even more.

I've had to stretch my budget to conduct our Survey '92 program. So if you can, please include a special contribution of \$200, \$100, \$50 or \$25 to help cover the costs of this effort.

But contact the candidates TODAY -- that's most important.

Sincerely,



Reed Larson

P.S. Senator Harry Reid has refused to renounce his votes for forced unionism. If Nevada citizens pour on the pressure, he might feel the heat and see the light -- and support Right to Work. Contact him today.

District 25
Jim Gibbons - R*

#1 #2 #3

Y Y Y

District 26
David Humke - R*
James Frye - L

- - -
Y Y Y

District 27
Shawn Anderson - R
Ken Haller - D*
John Becan - L

Y Y Y
N N N
. . .

District 28
Vonne Chowning - D
Michael Palmieri - R

- - -
- - -

District 29
Joan Lambert - R*
David Palmquist - L

Y Y Y
. . .

District 30
Kendall Boyd - R
Jan Evans - D*
Brendan Trainor - L
Tony Hoffmann - IA

- - -
- - -
Y Y Y
. . .

District 31
Bernie Anderson - D*
Rafik Beekun - R
James Dan - L

- - -
Y Y Y
. . .

District 32
Patricia McNulty - R
Bob Sader - D*
Brian Dyer - L

District 33
Colin Perry - D
John Carpenter - R*
Thomas Jefferson - IA

District 34
Madonna Long - D
John Marvel - R*

District 35
Marcia deBraga - D
John Lampros - R

District 36
P. M. Roy Neighbors - D
Gaylyn Spriggs - R*

District 37
Ana Aebi - D
Pete Ernaut - R

District 38
Joseph Dini, Jr. - D*
Merritt "Ike" Yochum - IA

#1 #2 #3

Y Y Y

- - -
. . .

- - -
Y Y Y
. . .

- - -
Y Y Y

- - -
N Y Y

- - -
Y Y Y

- - -
Y Y Y

Y Y Y
. . .

District 39
John Vernarecci - D
Lynn Hettrick - R

District 40
Dean Heller - R*
Joe McKnight - D
Perry Nixdorf - L

District 41
Don Base - R
Larry Spitler - D*

District 42
Leonard Root - R
Michael Schneider - D

#1 #2 #3

- - -

Y Y Y
- - -
- - -
- - -
- - -

- - -
- - -

Y Y Y
N Y Y

Key:	N	No
	Y	Yes
	B	Blank Response
	-	Refused to Respond
	.	Was not Surveyed
	*	Denotes an Incumbent
	D	Democrat
	I	Independent
	IA	Independent American
	L	Libertarian
	R	Republican

NOTE: The National Right to Work Committee, of course, endorses no candidates. We are a nonpartisan organization. But we believe that you, as a Right to Work supporter, are entitled to know which candidates will support the right of every American to get or keep a job - without having to pay union bosses for the privilege.

ROSTER OF FEDERAL CANDIDATES • STATE OF NEVADA

NEVADA

U.S. Senate

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Harry Reid-D	-----
Demar Dahl-R	Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(702) 752-3306	

U.S. House of Representatives

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 1

J. Coy Pettyjohn-R	Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
(702) 259-8683	
James Bilbray-D	-----
(702) 369-8155	

District 2

Pete Sferrazza-D	-----
(702) 324-7383	
Barbara Vucanovich-R	Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

Key:

Y = Yes

N = No

- = No Response

Survey Questions

1. Do you believe an employee who does not want the "services" of a labor union should have the right to refuse to accept that union as his exclusive representative, which federal law now forces him to accept?
2. Will you support repeal of the provisions in federal laws which authorize compulsory unionism?
3. Do you favor preservation of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which authorizes state Right to Work laws?
4. Would you support legislation to end the special immunity union officials presently enjoy from prosecution under the federal anti-extortion statute?
5. Will you oppose the forced unionization of federal, state, county and municipal employees?
6. Will you support amendments to the Federal Election Campaign Act to prohibit the use of compulsory union dues and fees for political causes and candidates opposed by union members?
7. Will you oppose so-called "anti-double breasting" legislation that has, as its primary goal, to forcibly unionize employees of construction companies?
8. Will you oppose legislation to weaken or destroy the Hatch Act, which protects federal employees from union political coercion?
9. Will you oppose legislation that would punish or require the firing of employees who choose to work during a strike, and give union officials the power to shut down businesses that refuse to force their employees to pay union dues?

Note: The National Right to Work Committee, of course, endorses no candidates. We are a nonpartisan organization. But we believe that you as a Right to Work supporter are entitled to know which candidates will support the right of every American to earn a living — without having to pay union bosses for the privilege.

BACKGROUND

The information below is helpful in explaining the questions on the reverse side of this form.

1. A union, under present federal laws, is empowered to represent and bind all employees in a company's bargaining unit — including employees who oppose the union and don't want its "services."

This monopoly bargaining power, generally described as "exclusive bargaining rights," deprives employees of their right to bargain for themselves. Union officials fought for this power and refuse to give it up; yet they complain they are "unfairly burdened by the legal obligation" to represent nonmembers.

Such complaints are intended to pave the way for compelling financial support from so-called "free riders" for representation they do not want.

The firing of workers who refuse to pay union dues and/or fees is explicitly sanctioned by both the National Labor Relations Act and the National Railway Labor Act.

Section 7 of the NLRA, for example, stipulates that employees shall have "the right to refrain" from participating in union activities "except to the extent that such right may be affected by an agreement requiring membership in a labor organization as a condition of employment."

The problem of compulsory unionism was created by Congress. It will not be solved until Congress repeals the existing federal authorizations of compulsory unionism.

In 21 states, wage earners — except those covered by the National Railway Labor Act — are shielded from compulsory unionism by Right to Work laws.

The Florida guarantee is typical of these laws, saying, "The right of persons to work shall not be denied or abridged on account of membership or nonmembership in any labor union or labor organization."

The authority of states to adopt and enforce such laws is reaffirmed by Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley amendments to the National Labor Relations Act.
4. Extortion, as a technique, is extremely useful to union officials in obtaining such demands as compulsory union shops, "agency" shops, compulsory hiring halls and irrevocable dues check-off clauses.

While most criminal law is administered at the state and local level, some criminal activities (including extortion), which obstruct interstate commerce, have been deemed by Congress to be so important that they should be covered by federal statutes.

As the federal law currently stands, union officials have unique special immunities from prosecution for threatening to commit or committing felonies — such as murder, manslaughter, maiming, arson, aggravated property destruction, explosives or firearms offenses, etc. — to obtain collective bargaining demands.
5. For the past several years, Congress has been confronted by bills designed to authorize the forced unionization of public employees at various levels of government.

Several of these proposals are aimed at state, county and municipal employees and would nullify existing state laws which shield public employees from union coercion.

Other bills would strip postal workers and other federal employees of the freedom of choice guaranteed by the Postal
6. Reorganization Act of 1970 and executive orders dating back to the administration of President John F. Kennedy.
6. Labor unions are the only private organization in the U.S. which can legally force individuals to pay dues into their treasuries.

The Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA) prohibits union officials from giving any of these dues dollars directly to a candidate for federal office.

At the same time, FECA permits union officials to use workers' compulsory dues dollars for "in-kind" political spending on goods and services to elect candidates for federal offices.

These "in-kind" expenditures are in addition to union PAC contributions; they are seldom — if ever — documented or reported to the Federal Election Commission.

No official statistics for total union "in-kind" expenditures are available. But Labor columnist Victor Riesel estimated that this so-called "soft money" amounted to 10 times more than what union PACs gave in cash contributions. Based on that yardstick, union "soft money" in 1990 exceeded \$350 million.
7. In recent years, legislation has been introduced in Congress to automatically impose union representation upon workers of nonunionized companies which have even the slightest economic links to unionized companies.

Even though the nonunionized and the unionized companies each perform separate and distinct work, the compulsory union contract would be automatically imposed upon the nonunion workers, without even the show of an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board to determine worker support.

The "anti-double breasting" legislation would also encourage Common Situs picketing by permitting union organizers to use a dispute with a single subcontractor as an excuse to picket and shut down all the other subcontractors at a job site.
8. Legislation has been introduced repeatedly in Congress to loosen the 50-year-old Hatch Act's restrictions against partisan political activity by federal employees.

Federal union officials now wield monopoly bargaining power over federal employees, which makes union officials the sole conduit for civil servants in collective bargaining and grievance situations.

Current proposals to weaken the Hatch Act lack explicit prohibitions against the use of monopoly bargaining power to coerce civil servants into supporting federal union officials' political agenda.
9. Legislation has been introduced in Congress that would prevent employers from hiring permanent replacement workers during a strike.

The bill's provisions would also penalize workers who choose not to strike by giving preferential, post-strike hiring privileges to strikers.

Since an employer is unlikely to find employees who will work during a violent strike under these conditions, employers would be forced to cave in to every demand by union officials — including the demand that workers who refuse to pay union dues be fired.

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The National Right to Work Committee's Washington D.C. Headquarters is located at our nation's capital at 8001 Braddock Road, Suite 500 • Springfield, VA 22160 • Telephone (800) 325-7892. Because the IRS has recognized NRTWC as tax exempt under IRC Sec. 501(c)(4), which permits unlimited lobbying, contributions are not tax deductible as charitable contributions.

Citizen Alert!

National Right to Work Committee ♦ 8001 Braddock Rd. ♦ Springfield, VA 22160 ♦ (800) 325-7892

October 5, 1992

Dear Committee Member:

Three strikes and you're out.

Patty Murray wants to be Washington's next U.S. Senator.

In the last few months, I have sent Ms. Murray three letters pleading with her to tell her constituents where she stands on Right to Work.

I've even tried certified mail.

And still, Ms. Murray outright refuses to answer her 1992 Candidate Survey; despite your postcards, calls, and letters urging her to answer.

Clearly, Ms. Murray is trying to hide her views on compulsory unionism.

And since presidential front-runner Bill Clinton is vowing to sign Big Labor's entire political agenda into law, where Washington's Senators stand on Right to Work is critical.

Big Labor already has a veto-proof majority in the House of Representatives. And the U.S. Senate is teetering on the edge of falling totally under the control of union power brokers.

If the union bosses have their way, Taft-Hartley Section 14(b) will be repealed in the 103rd Congress.

As you know, if 14(b) is repealed, all state Right to Work laws will be automatically wiped out!

But there is some good news. Ms. Murray's opponent, Congressman Rod Chandler, has vowed to represent the overwhelming majority of Washington citizens by promising to support Right to Work.

Would you please contact Ms. Murray and those running for the House of Representatives and tell them 75% of Washington citizens want them to support their Right to Work.

This year, the union bosses are licking their chops in anticipation of controlling both houses of Congress. They will stop at nothing to convince Ms. Murray to ignore her pro-Right to Work constituents, and pressure Mr. Chandler into taking back his pledge.

That's why it's absolutely vital that you contact the candidates and tell them to stand up for the people of Washington, and not give in to union-boss pressure.

Unless you turn the heat all the way up, Ms. Murray won't tell you where she stands on Right to Work.

Ms. Murray is clearly the candidate of Big Labor. Her campaign has been endorsed by the Washington Education Association teacher union, AFSCME, and two county labor councils.

Ms. Murray won't admit it to me, but her Big Labor puppeteers will make sure she toes the union-boss line.

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They will want her to help ram Ted Kennedy's Pushbutton Strike bill (H.R. 5/S. 55) through the Senate, where the union bosses already are dangerously close to holding a veto-proof majority.

As you know, if this bill passes, union bosses will call any strike they wish, and win any strike they call, easy as pushing a button -- bankrupting small businesses and throwing workers off their jobs.

Now Ms. Murray wants a promotion to be your next U.S. Senator.

Because the union bosses are within a hair's breadth of the two-thirds majority they need in the Senate for total control, your next Senator's position on Right to Work is vital not only to the citizens of Washington, but to the entire nation.

On the other hand, Congressman Rod Chandler answered his survey in nearly full support of Right to Work, and has pledged to fight Big Labor power grabs in the Senate.

The future of the Right to Work may depend on where Washington's Senators stand on compulsory-unionism legislation.

With several Right to Work stalwarts retiring, Big Labor is pumping millions of dollars into 34 states -- including Washington -- to buy a veto-proof majority in the Senate.

Write, call and/or pay a personal visit to Ms. Murray -- as well as those running for the U.S. House of Representatives in your area -- before it's too late.

Press Ms. Murray to repudiate her cozy relationship with Big Labor -- tell her you expect her to defend your Right to Work, not the powers and privileges of Big Labor.

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Also thank Congressman Rod Chandler for his mostly pro-Right to Work pledge.

And I hope you'll do one more thing. Please return the enclosed Survey '92 Action Reply. This will let me know you received your Survey '92 results, and have contacted the candidates about their answers. That way I'll know when I have to crank up the volume even more.

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But contact the candidates TODAY -- that's most important.

Sincerely,



Reed Larson

P.S. State Senator Patty Murray has refused to renounce her support for forced unionism. If Washington citizens pour on the pressure, she might feel the heat and see the light -- and support Right to Work. Contact her today.

ROSTER OF FEDERAL CANDIDATES • STATE OF WASHINGTON

U.S. Senate

	Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Patty Murray-D (206) 542-2870	-----
Rod Chandler-R (206) 644-2360	Y Y Y Y Y Y Y N Y

U.S. House of Representatives

	Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
District 1	
Gary Nelson-R (206) 778-8362	Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
Maria Cantwell-D (206) 778-6332	-----
District 2	
Jack Metcalf-R (206) 221-5483	Y - Y Y Y Y - Y Y
Al Swift-D (206) 733-4500	-----

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 3	
Pat Fiske-R (206) 694-6149	Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
Jolene Unsoeld-D	-----
District 4	
Richard Hastings-R (509) 547-7072	Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
Jay Inslee-D (509) 697-7071	-----
District 5	
Thomas Foley-D (509) 353-2155	-----
John Sonneland-R (509) 624-1206	Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
District 6	
Norm Dicks-D (206) 272-5884	-----
Lauri Phillips-R	Y Y Y Y Y Y - N Y

Questions #: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

District 7	
Jim McDermott-D (206) 448-1992	-----
Glenn Hampson-R (206) 522-4359	Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
District 8	
Jennifer Dunn-R (206) 747-4611	Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
George Tambllyn-D (206) 236-2769	-----
District 9	
Mike Kreidler-D (206) 839-7384	-----
Pete von Reichbauer-R (206) 941-9480	-----

Key:
 Y = Yes
 N = No
 - = No Response

Survey Questions

1. Do you believe an employee who does not want the "services" of a labor union should have the right to refuse to accept that union as his exclusive representative, which federal law now forces him to accept?
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Since an employer is unlikely to find employees who will work during a violent strike under these conditions, employers would be forced to cave in to every demand by union officials — including the demand that workers who refuse to pay union dues be fired.

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District 1 Sam Farr - D* Susan Whitman - R David Lucier - P & F	- - N N N	District 41 Gwen Moore - D* Jonathan Leonard - R Chuck Hammill - L Yassin Seododdin - P & F	- - Y Y Y N Y	District 69 Patsy Hockersmith - D Ray Haynes - R Bill Reed - L Anne Wood - P & F	Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y -
District 28 Rusty Areias - D* Peter Frusetta - R	- Y Y Y	District 48 Marguerite Archie-Hudson - D* Jonathan Leonard - R	- -	District 67 Ken LeBlanc - D Doris Allen - R* Brian Schar - L	- - N Y Y
District 29 Bill Jones - R*	-	District 49 Diane Martinez - D Sophie Wong - R Kim Goldsworthy - L	- - Y Y Y	District 68 Linda Rigney - D Curt Pringle - R	- Y Y Y
District 30 Jim Costa - D* Gerald Hurt - R	- Y Y Y	District 50 Martha Escutia - D Gladys Miller - R	- -	District 69 Tom Umberg - D* Jo Ellen Allen - R David Keller - L	- Y Y Y Y Y Y
District 31 Bruce Bronzan - D*	-	District 51 Curtis Tucker, Jr. - D* Clark Hanley - L Xenia Williams - P & F	- Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 70 Jim Toledano - D Gil Ferguson - R* Scott Bieser - L	- Y Y Y -
District 32 Ima Carson - D Trace Harvey - R* Jeffery Laing - L	- - Y Y Y	District 52 Willard Murray, Jr. - D*	N N N	District 71 Bea Foster - D Mickey Conroy - R*	- -
District 33 John Ashbaugh - D Andrea Seastrand - R* Steve McClenathan - L	- Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 53 Debra Bowen - D W. Brad Parton - R William Gaillard - L Roger Donaldson - G	- Y Y Y Y Y Y -	District 72 Paul Garza, Jr. - D Ross Johnson - R* Geoffrey Braun - L	- - Y Y Y
District 34 Joe Green - D Kathleen Honeycutt - R	- Y Y Y	District 54 Betty Karmette - D Gerald Felando - R* Joseph Fields - Al	- Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 73 Lee Walker - D Bill Morrow - R Paul King - L Paul Steele - P & F	- Y Y Y Y Y Y -
District 35 Jack O'Connell - D* Alan Ebenstein - R	- Y Y Y	District 55 Juanita McDonald - D Shannon Anderson - L	- Y Y Y	District 74 Ken Lanzer - D Robert Frazee - R* Mark Hunt - L Shirley Marcoux - P & F	- Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
District 36 Arnie Rodio - D William Knight - R Ronald Tisbert - L	- - -	District 56 Bob Epple - D* Phillip Hawkins - R Richard Gard - L	- - Y B N Y B Y	District 75 Danie Cosentino - D Jan Goldsmith - R J.C. Anderson - L Alfredo Felix - P & F Daniel Tan - G	- - Y Y Y - -
District 37 Roz McGrath - D Nao Takasugi - R David Harner - L	- Y B N Y Y Y	District 57 Hilda Solis - D Gary Woods - R Bruce Downer - L	- - N Y Y	District 76 Mike Gotch - D* Dick Daleke - R Pat Wright - L Forest Worten - P & F	- Y Y Y N B B Y Y Y
District 38 Howard Cohen - D Paul Boland - R* Devix Cutler - L	- Y Y Y -	District 58 Grace Napolitano - D Ken Gow - R John McCready - L	- Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 77 Tom Connolly - D Steven Baldwin - R Jeff Bishop - L R.M. Kroopkin - P & F	- Y Y Y B N N -
District 39 Richard Katz - D* Nicholas Fitzgerald - R David George - L	- Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 59 Louise Gelber - D Richard Mountjoy - R*	- -	District 78 Deirdre Alpert - D* Jeff Marston - R Sally O'Brien - P & F	- Y Y Y Y Y N -
District 40 Barbara Friedman - D* Horace Heidt - R John Vernon - L Jean Glasser - P & F Glenn Bailey - G	- Y Y Y B Y Y - -	District 60 Stan Careas - D Paul Horcher - R* Robert Lewis - Al	- - Y N B	District 79 Steve Peace - D* Raul Silva-Martinez - R James Train - L Eduardo Prud-Home - P & F	- Y Y Y Y Y Y -
District 41 Terry Friedman - D* Christine Reed - R Roy Sykes, Jr. - L	- Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 61 Larry Simcoe - D Fred Aguiar - R Cynthia Allaire - G	- - N N N	District 80 Julie Hornstein - D Tricia Hunter - R*	- - -
District 42 Burt Margolin - D* Robert Davis - R Andrew Rotter - L Timothy Burdick - P & F	- - - -	District 62 Joe Baca - D Steve Hall - L Ethel Haas - L	- Y Y Y -		
District 43 Elliott Graham - D Pat Nolan - R* Anthony Bajada - L	- - Y Y Y	District 63 A.L. Westwood - D Jim Brulte - R* Joseph Desist - G	- Y Y Y -		
District 44 Jonathan Fullman - D Bill Hoge - R Ken Saurenman - L	- Y Y Y -	District 64 Jane Carney - D Ted Weggeland - R Jane Henson - L	- Y Y Y N N N		
District 45 Richard Polanco - D* Kitty Hedrick - R I. Luis Gomez - P & F	- Y Y Y B N N	District 65 Alice Robb - D Paul Woodruff - R* Michael Geller - L	- - Y Y Y		
District 46 Louis Caldera - D David Osborne - R Michael Everling - L Casey Peters - P & F	- - Y Y Y -				

Key:	Y	Yes
	N	No
	B	Blank Response
	-	Refused to Respond
	•	Incumbent
	AI	American Independent Party
	D	Democratic Party
	G	Green Party
	L	Libertarian Party
	P & F	Peace and Freedom Party
	R	Republican Party

NOTE: The National Right to Work Committee, of course, endorses no candidates. We are a nonpartisan organization. But we believe that you, as a Right to Work supporter, are entitled to know which candidates will support the right of every American to get or keep a job - without having to pay union bosses for the privilege.

1992 COLORADO CANDIDATE SURVEY RESPONSES

1992 SURVEY QUESTIONS

1. Will you support enactment of a state Right to Work law by the Colorado General Assembly?
2. Will you oppose any extension of monopoly bargaining over public employees by union officials?
3. Will you oppose legislation designed to grant "agency shop" privileges to officials of public sector unions?

CANDIDATES FOR STATE SENATE

	# 1	# 2	# 3		# 1	# 2	# 3		# 1	# 2	# 3
<u>District 4</u>				<u>District 18</u>				<u>District 27</u>			
Harold McCormick - R*	B	Y	Y	Jana Mendez - D*	-	-	-	Bill Owens - R*	Y	Y	Y
Linda Powers - D	-	-	-								
<u>District 8</u>				<u>District 19</u>				<u>District 28</u>			
Dave Wattenberg - R*	-	-	-	Evie Hudak - D	-	-	-	Elsie Lacy - R	Y	Y	Y
				Al Meiklejohn - R*	-	-	-	Belle Miran - D	-	-	-
<u>District 10</u>				<u>District 21</u>				<u>District 29</u>			
Ray Powers - R*	Y	Y	Y	Michael Feeley - D	-	-	-	David Rowberry - R	Y	Y	Y
				Lynn Watwood - R	Y	Y	Y	Steve Ruddick - D	-	-	-
<u>District 12</u>				<u>District 23</u>				<u>District 31</u>			
MaryAnne Tebedo - R*	Y	Y	Y	Lloyd Casey - D	-	-	-	Don Mares - D*	N	N	N
				Ted Strickland - R*	B	Y	Y				
<u>District 14</u>				<u>District 25</u>				<u>District 33</u>			
Bob Schaffer - R*	Y	Y	Y	Bob Martinez - D*	-	-	-	John Dates - R	-	-	-
Bill Steffes - D	-	-	-	H. David Mitchell - R	Y	Y	Y	Regis Groff - D*	-	-	-
<u>District 17</u>				<u>District 26</u>				<u>District 35</u>			
David Leeds - R*	Y	Y	Y	Tom Blickensderfer - R*	Y	Y	Y	Mike Johnson - D	N	N	N
Paul Weissmann - D	-	-	-	Lloyd Covens - D	N	B	B	Dottie Wham - R*	-	-	-

CANDIDATES FOR STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

	# 1	# 2	# 3		# 1	# 2	# 3		# 1	# 2	# 3
<u>District 1</u>				<u>District 7</u>				<u>District 13</u>			
Jeanne Faatz - R*	-	-	-	Athena Eisenman - R	-	-	-	Drew Clark - R	Y	Y	Y
Marion Thornton - D	-	-	-	Gloria Tanner - D*	-	-	-				
<u>District 2</u>				<u>District 8</u>				<u>District 14</u>			
Ted Harvey - R	Y	Y	Y	Glenda Lyle - D	Y	Y	Y	Dorothy Rupert - D*	-	-	-
Tony Hernandez - D*	N	N	N	Stu MacPhail - R	Y	Y	Y				
<u>District 3</u>				<u>District 9</u>				<u>District 15</u>			
Chuck Henning - R*	-	-	-	Richard "Dick" Bettinger - R	N	B	N	Bruce Hoppe - D	-	-	-
Wayne Knox - D*	-	-	-	Ken Gordon - D	-	-	-	Ron May - R	Y	Y	Y
<u>District 4</u>				<u>District 10</u>				<u>District 16</u>			
Robert Hernandez - D*	-	-	-	Kathie Finger - R	Y	Y	Y	James Coakley - D	Y	N	Y
Ron Vertrees - R	Y	Y	Y	Doug Friednash - D	-	-	-	Bill Martin - R*	Y	Y	Y
<u>District 5</u>				<u>District 11</u>				<u>District 17</u>			
Celina Benavidez - D*	-	-	-	Bob McDonald - R	Y	B	Y	Daphne Greenwood - D*	-	-	-
Tom Knorr - R	-	-	-	Ruth Wright - D*	-	-	-	Victor Mote - R	Y	Y	Y
<u>District 6</u>				<u>District 12</u>				<u>District 18</u>			
Dianna DeGette - D	-	-	-	Mary Blue - D	-	-	-	Jim Pierson - D	-	-	-
Clarke Houston - R	Y	Y	Y	Bonnie Finley - R	Y	Y	Y	Tom Ratterree - R*	-	-	-

	# 1	# 2	# 3		# 1	# 2	# 3		# 1	# 2	# 3
<u>District 19</u>				<u>District 36</u>				<u>District 52</u>			
Don Davidson - D	N	Y	Y	Don Armstrong - D	-	-	-	Dan Nygaard - R	Y	Y	Y
Mary Ellen Epps - R*	Y	Y	Y	Don Hamstra - R	Y	Y	Y	Bernie Strom - D	-	-	-
<u>District 20</u>				<u>District 37</u>				<u>District 53</u>			
Charles Duke - R*	-	-	-	Martha Kreutz - R	Y	Y	Y	Peggy Reeves - D*	-	-	-
<u>District 21</u>				Scott Levin - D	-	-	-	Dave Goff - R	Y	Y	Y
Chuck Berry - R*	-	-	-	<u>District 38</u>				<u>District 54</u>			
<u>District 22</u>				Robert Haines - D	-	-	-	Bill Baird - D	-	-	-
Michael Duncan - D	-	-	-	Phil Pankey - R*	Y	Y	Y	Tim Foster - R*	Y	Y	Y
Marcy Morrison - R	Y	Y	Y	<u>District 39</u>				<u>District 55</u>			
<u>District 23</u>				Mary Gruber - D	-	-	-	Dan Prinster - D*	-	-	-
Penn Pflfner - R	Y	Y	Y	Paul Schauer - R*	Y	Y	Y	<u>District 56</u>			
Lance Wright - D	N	N	N	<u>District 40</u>				Jamison Smith - D	-	-	-
<u>District 24</u>				Ron Anderson - D	-	-	-	Jack Taylor - R	-	-	-
Rod Hayes - R	Y	Y	Y	Mike Coffman - R*	Y	Y	Y	<u>District 57</u>			
Moe Keller - D	N	N	B	<u>District 41</u>				Dan Arrow - D	-	-	-
<u>District 25</u>				John Fritschler - R	Y	Y	Y	Russ George - R	Y	Y	Y
Tony Grampsas - R*	Y	Y	Y	Peggy Kerns - D*	-	-	-	<u>District 58</u>			
Donald Parker - D	B	Y	B	<u>District 42</u>				Steve Acquafresca - R*	Y	Y	Y
<u>District 26</u>				Bob Hagedorn - D	N	B	B	Dave Williams - D	-	-	-
Chris Randall - D	Y	Y	Y	Gene Hogan - R	-	-	-	<u>District 59</u>			
Shirleen Tucker - R*	Y	Y	Y	<u>District 43</u>				Jim Dyer - D*	-	-	-
<u>District 27</u>				Debbie Allen - R	Y	Y	Y	<u>District 60</u>			
Pat Miller - R*	Y	Y	Y	Roger Henderson - D	N	N	N	Lewis Entz - R*	Y	Y	Y
Jim Pierson - D	-	-	-	<u>District 44</u>				Silver Jaramillo - D	Y	Y	Y
<u>District 28</u>				Larry Schwarz - R	Y	Y	Y	<u>District 61</u>			
Vickie Agler - R*	Y	Y	Y	Bob Shoemaker - D	B	N	B	Ken Chlouber - R*	-	-	-
<u>District 29</u>				<u>District 45</u>				<u>District 62</u>			
Samantha Dixon - D	-	-	-	Mike Occhiato - R	Y	Y	Y	Sam Williams - D*	-	-	-
Michelle Lawrence - R*	-	-	-	Bill Thiebaut, Jr. - D*	-	-	-	Leona Hemmerich - R	Y	Y	Y
<u>District 30</u>				<u>District 46</u>				<u>District 63</u>			
Norma Anderson - R*	Y	B	Y	Gil Romero - D*	N	N	N	Bud Moellenberg - R*	Y	Y	Y
Alice White - D	-	-	-	<u>District 47</u>				J.B. Smith - D	-	-	-
<u>District 31</u>				Mike Salaz - R*	-	-	-	<u>District 64</u>			
Faye Fleming - R*	-	-	-	John Singletary - D	-	-	-	Jeanne Adkins - R*	-	-	-
Robert "Dutch" Shindler - D	N	N	N	<u>District 48</u>				<u>District 65</u>			
<u>District 32</u>				Mel Foxhoven - D	Y	Y	Y	Jim Brandon - R	Y	Y	Y
Jeannie Reeser - D*	-	-	-	Dave Owen - R*	Y	Y	Y	Bob Eisenach - D*	-	-	-
<u>District 33</u>				<u>District 49</u>				<u>District 66</u>			
Carole Pool - R	-	-	-	Bill Jerke - R*	Y	Y	Y				
Carol Snyder - D*	-	-	-	David Morgan - D	-	-	-				
<u>District 34</u>				<u>District 50</u>							
Tim McClung - R	Y	Y	Y	Sue Schulze - D	N	N	B				
Alice Nichol - D	-	-	-	Pat Sullivan - R*	Y	Y	Y				
<u>District 35</u>				<u>District 51</u>							
Vi June - D*	N	N	N	John Irwin - R*	Y	Y	Y				
Steve Willner - R	Y	Y	Y								

Key: N No
Y Yes
B Blank Response
- Refused to Respond
* Denotes an Incumbent

NOTE: The National Right to Work Committee, of course, endorses no candidates. We are a nonpartisan organization. But we believe that you, as a Right to Work supporter, are entitled to know which candidates will support the right of every American to get or keep a job - without having to pay union bosses for the privilege.

1992 MAINE CANDIDATE SURVEY RESPONSES

1992 SURVEY QUESTIONS

1. Will you support a state Right to Work law in Maine?
2. Will you support the repeal of monopoly bargaining privileges union officials have over Maine's public employees?
3. Will you support repeal of the law which allows compulsory unionism, or "agency shop," in the state university system?

CANDIDATES FOR STATE SENATE

	# 1	# 2	# 3		# 1	# 2	# 3		# 1	# 2	# 3
District 1				District 13				District 25			
Judy Paradis - D	-	-	-	Ralph Conant - D	-	-	-	Gary Moore - R	Y	Y	Y
Raynold Theriault - R*	-	-	-	Harold Marden - R	-	-	-	Bonnie Titcomb - D*	-	-	-
District 2				District 14				District 26			
J. Gregory Freeman - D	-	-	-	Robert Gould - R*	-	-	-	Nancy Randall Clark - D*	N	N	N
R. Leo Kieffer - R	-	-	-	John Hyk - D	-	-	-	Philip Harriman - R	-	-	-
District 3				District 15				District 27			
Harold Dickinson - D	-	-	-	Dana Hanley - R	-	-	-	Jeffrey Butland - R	-	-	-
Margaret Ludwig - R*	-	-	-	James Wilfong - D	-	-	-	Merle Nelson - D	-	-	-
District 4				District 16				Mark Green - U	-	-	-
Charles Webster - R*	-	-	-	Peter Angell - R	-	-	-	District 28			
Diana White - D	-	-	-	Georgette Berube - D*	-	-	-	Donald Esty, Jr. - D*	-	-	-
Jeff Barnum - U	-	-	-	District 17				Allerton Hawkes - R	-	-	-
District 5				Richard Carey - D	N	N	N	District 29			
Stephen Hall - R	-	-	-	District 18				Joseph Brannigan - D*	-	-	-
Charles Pray - D*	-	-	-	Dale McCormick - D*	N	N	N	District 30			
District 6				Paul Rheaume - R	-	-	-	Gerard Conley, Jr. - D*	N	N	N
Michael Pearson - D*	-	-	-	District 19				District 31			
District 7				Beverly Miner Bustin - D*	-	-	-	Peter Danton - D	-	-	-
Vinton Cassidy - R	-	-	-	Sylvia Lund - R	-	-	-	Charles Summers - R*	-	-	-
Harry Vose - D*	N	N	N	District 20				District 32			
Arthur Dolan - U	-	-	-	Charles Begley - R	-	-	-	Jane Amero - R	Y	B	Y
District 8				Trina Wallace - D	-	-	-	Ralph Howard - D	Y	N	N
Carl Hansen - R	-	-	-	David Kaler - U	-	-	-	District 33			
M. Ida Luther - D	N	N	N	District 21				David Carpenter - R*	Y	Y	Y
District 9				John McCormick, Jr. - R	Y	Y	Y	Franklin Richards - D	-	-	-
Alton Cianchette - D	Y	Y	Y	Rochelle Pingree - D	-	-	-	District 34			
Gary Merrill - R	-	-	-	District 22				Paul Binette - R	-	-	-
Leonard J. Robinson - U	.	.	.	John Cleveland - D*	-	-	-	Dennis Dutremble - D*	-	-	-
District 10				Richard Kendall - R	Y	B	B	District 35			
John Baldacci - D*	-	-	-	District 23				Catherine Goodwin - R	-	-	-
N. Laurence Willey, Jr. - R	Y	Y	Y	David Bouthilette - R	Y	Y	Y	Mark Lawrence - D	-	-	-
District 11				James Handy - D	-	-	-	District 24			
John J. O'Dea - D	-	-	-	Pamela Cahill - R*	-	-	-	Robert Cummings - D	-	-	-
Richard Trott, Jr. - R	-	-	-	District 25							
District 12											
John Dedam - D	-	-	-								
Ruth Foster - R*	-	-	-								

CANDIDATES FOR STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

	# 1	# 2	# 3		# 1	# 2	# 3		# 1	# 2	# 3
District 1				District 2				District 3			
Kurt Adams - D	-	-	-	David Ott - R*	Y	Y	Y	Raymond Faulkner, Jr. - D	-	-	-
Kenneth F. Lamont - R	-	-	-					John Marshall - R	Y	Y	Y
Kenneth S. Snow, Jr. - U	-	-	-								

	# 1	# 2	# 3
<u>District 4</u> Wesley Farnum - R* Mark Glaze - D	Y	Y	Y
<u>District 5</u> Eleanor Murphy - R*	Y	Y	Y
<u>District 6</u> Joseph Carleton, Jr. - R*	-	-	-
<u>District 7</u> Gary Archibald - D Jack Libby - R* Joseph Motta - U	-	-	-
<u>District 8</u> Carleton Mabee - L Robert Ullenbruch - R Jason Wentworth - D* Robert L. St. Onge - U	Y	B	Y
<u>District 9</u> Donald Gean - D* Ronald Prevoir - R James H. Bryant - U	-	-	-
<u>District 10</u> Robert Bailey - R Mona Hale - D*	Y	Y	Y
<u>District 11</u> Robert Carr, Sr. - R Gary Dion - D	Y	Y	Y
<u>District 12</u> Edward Caron, Jr. - D Normand Roy - R	-	-	-
<u>District 13</u> Lucien Dautremlle - D*	-	-	-
<u>District 14</u> Charles Plourde - D* I. Benjamin Severance - R	-	-	-
<u>District 15</u> Willis Lord - R* John Monteith - D	Y	Y	Y
<u>District 16</u> James Libby - R Merton Waterman - D	-	-	-
<u>District 17</u> George Kerr - D*	-	-	-
<u>District 18</u> Guy Nadeau - D*	-	-	-
<u>District 19</u> Mark Anthony - D Peggy Pendleton - R*	-	-	-
<u>District 20</u> Joan Pendexter - R*	-	-	-
<u>District 21</u> Jean Marvin - R Stephen Simonds - D*	N	B	B
<u>District 22</u> Santo DiPietro - D* Peter Larsen - R Lois Reckitt - U	Y	Y	Y
<u>District 23</u> Judy Carpenter - R	-	-	-

	# 1	# 2	# 3
<u>District 24</u> Birger Johnson - D	-	-	-
<u>District 25</u> Anne Rand - D*	-	-	-
<u>District 26</u> James Oliver - D* Robinson Verrill, Jr. - R	-	-	-
<u>District 27</u> Herbert Adams - D*	N	N	N
<u>District 28</u> Richard Harris, Jr. - R Fred Richardson - D*	-	-	-
<u>District 29</u> Michael Brennan - R W. Michael Donovan - R	.	.	.
<u>District 30</u> Eric Day - R G. Steven Rowe - D	Y	Y	Y
<u>District 31</u> Morton Soule - R Elizabeth Townsend - D	-	-	-
<u>District 32</u> Annette Hoglund - D* Jeffrey Lowell - R	-	-	-
<u>District 33</u> Frank Cushing III - R William O'Gara - D*	Y	Y	Y
<u>District 34</u> William Lemke - D* Robert Smith - R	Y	Y	Y
<u>District 35</u> Gerald Hillock - R Elden McKeen - D	Y	Y	Y
<u>District 36</u> Calvin Hamblen - R Anne Larrivee - D*	.	.	.
<u>District 37</u> Carol Kontos - D* Barbara Strout - R	N	N	B
<u>District 38</u> Deborah Rice - D Joseph Taylor - R	-	-	-
<u>District 39</u> Deirdre Nice - D Gary Reed - R*	.	.	.
<u>District 40</u> Judith Foss - R*	-	-	-
<u>District 41</u> Robert Hartnett - R James Mitchell - D	-	-	-
<u>District 42</u> Charlene Rydell - D* Daniel Dowling - U	-	-	-
<u>District 43</u> Thomas Jacobs - R Sophia Pfeiffer - D*	Y	Y	Y

	# 1	# 2	# 3
<u>District 44</u> Donnell Carroll - D* Neal Peaco - R	N	N	N
<u>District 45</u> Gregory Brown - D Joseph Bruno - R	Y	Y	Y
<u>District 46</u> Joseph Frank - D Leslie Kutasi, Jr. - R*	-	-	-
<u>District 47</u> Bruce Avery - D Ernest Greenlaw - R*	N	B	N
<u>District 48</u> Harry True - R	-	-	-
<u>District 49</u> Alvin Barth, Jr. - R* Rockie Graham - D	Y	Y	Y
<u>District 50</u> Richard Bennett - R*	Y	Y	Y
<u>District 51</u> Mary Adams - D Brenda Quint - R	Y	Y	Y
<u>District 52</u> Robert Cameron - R Sonja Hodgkins - D	Y	Y	Y
<u>District 53</u> Phyllis Erwin - D* Edward White - R J. Eugene Boivin - U	Y	Y	Y
<u>District 54</u> Conrad Heeschen - D* Kent Wiles - R	-	-	-
<u>District 55</u> Edward Dexter - R Basil Powers - D*	-	-	-
<u>District 56</u> Ronald Bailey - R* Frank Landford III - D	-	-	-
<u>District 57</u> Edward Pineau - D*	-	-	-
<u>District 58</u> Peter Damborg - R Richard Tracy - D*	N	N	N
<u>District 59</u> Roy Nickerson - R Charles Woodward - D	N	N	N
<u>District 60</u> Rosalie Aikman - R* Raymond Levesque - D	N	N	N
<u>District 61</u> David Ladderbush - R John Michael - D	Y	Y	Y
<u>District 62</u> Constance Cote - D*	-	-	-
<u>District 63</u> Susan Dore - D* Boots Poliquin - R	-	-	-

	# 1	# 2	# 3		# 1	# 2	# 3		# 1	# 2	# 3
<u>District 64</u> Steven Ridlon - R Vivian St. Onge - D	-	-	-	<u>District 84</u> James Bowers - D Anthony Taylor - R	Y	Y	Y	<u>District 104</u> Richard Gould - D* Peter Harvey - R	-	-	-
<u>District 65</u> John Aliberti - D* Stavros Mendros - R	-	-	-	<u>District 85</u> Gail Chase - D Michael Heath - R	-	-	-	<u>District 105</u> Robert Hussey, Jr. - D* Carol Stirling - R	N	N	N
<u>District 66</u> Albert Gamache - D	-	-	-	<u>District 86</u> Marc Vigue - D*	Y	Y	Y	<u>District 106</u> Ruel Cross - R Louis Golob - D	Y	Y	B
<u>District 67</u> Douglas Lane - U George Ricker - D*	-	-	-	<u>District 87</u> Elizabeth Mitchell - D* James Shores - R	-	-	-	<u>District 107</u> William Reed - R*	Y	Y	Y
<u>District 68</u> Joline Beam - D Joan Snyder - R	-	-	-	<u>District 88</u> Beverly Daggett - D* Farnham Folsom - R	N	N	N	<u>District 108</u> Robert Tardy - D*	-	-	-
<u>District 69</u> Roger Pouliot - D	-	-	-	<u>District 89</u> Patrick Paradis - D*	-	-	-	<u>District 109</u> Arthur Clement - D Stanley Knox - R	N	N	N
<u>District 70</u> Michael Fitzpatrick - D Victoria Linne - L John Madden - R	-	-	-	<u>District 90</u> Thomas Doore - D Sumner Lipman - R*	N	N	N	<u>District 110</u> Jason Burleigh - D Walter Whitcomb - R*	-	-	-
<u>District 71</u> John Jalbert - D* Keith Smith - R	Y	Y	Y	<u>District 91</u> Susan Farnsworth - D* Ronald Webb - R	-	-	-	<u>District 111</u> Jennifer Hill - D David Lindahl - R	-	-	-
<u>District 72</u> Albert Stevens, Jr. - R*	Y	Y	Y	<u>District 92</u> John Bott - R Sharon Treat - D*	-	-	-	<u>District 112</u> Robert Tufts - R Frank Utting - D	-	-	-
<u>District 73</u> Daniel Billings - R Lorraine Chonko - D*	-	-	-	<u>District 93</u> Peter Hanley - D John Marsh - R*	Y	Y	Y	<u>District 113</u> Pamela Chase - D Debra Plowman - R Douglas E. Fogg - U	Y	N	N
<u>District 74</u> Patricia Hennin - R Maria Holt - D*	-	-	-	<u>District 94</u> Wendy Ault - R* Kenneth Stratton - D Gaetan Lamontagne - U	-	-	-	<u>District 114</u> Francis Duffy, Jr. - D Donald Strout - R*	-	-	-
<u>District 75</u> Anne Calhoun - D Mary Small - R*	-	-	-	<u>District 95</u> Omar Norton - R* Oral Tibbetts, Jr. - D	Y	N	N	<u>District 115</u> G. Clifton Eames - R Julie Winn - D	-	-	-
<u>District 76</u> George Barnes - R James Coles - D*	-	-	-	<u>District 96</u> Thomas Poulin - D*	-	-	-	<u>District 116</u> Thomas Bailey - R Jane Saxl - D	-	-	-
<u>District 77</u> Charles Heino - R* Susan Papineau - D	-	-	-	<u>District 97</u> Paul Jacques - D*	-	-	-	<u>District 117</u> John Ballou - R Mary Sullivan - D	-	-	-
<u>District 78</u> Marjorie Kilkelly - D* Bruce Mathews - R	-	-	-	<u>District 98</u> Ruth Joseph - D*	-	-	-	<u>District 118</u> Sean Faircloth - D Joseph Garland - R*	-	-	-
<u>District 79</u> Robert Spear - R*	-	-	-	<u>District 99</u> Dan Gwadosky - D* Michael Taylor - R	-	-	-	<u>District 119</u> Hugh Morrison - R*	-	-	-
<u>District 80</u> James Strong - D Richard Simoneau - R	-	-	-	<u>District 100</u> Pamela Hatch - D Maitland Richardson - R	Y	Y	B	<u>District 120</u> Richard Ruhlin - D*	N	N	N
<u>District 81</u> Donald Kingsbury - R James Skoglund - D* Vernon Thompson - U	-	-	-	<u>District 101</u> Louise Townsend - D Sumner Jones, Jr. - R	Y	Y	Y	<u>District 121</u> Richard Campbell - R Joan Roberts - D	Y	Y	Y
<u>District 82</u> Clayton Fowle, Jr. - R Rita Melendy - D*	Y	Y	Y	<u>District 102</u> Kenneth Curtis - R Andrew Ketterer - D*	-	-	-	<u>District 122</u> Donald Pierce - R E. Michael Swazey - D*	-	-	-
<u>District 83</u> Earl Kelly - D Lawrence Nash - R*	-	-	-	<u>District 103</u> Dorothy Rotondi - D* James Cahill - R Peter Pfeiffer - U	-	-	-	<u>District 123</u> Glenith Gray - D* Sherman Hutchins - R	Y	Y	B

	#1	#2	#3		#1	#2	#3		#1	#2	#3
<u>District 124</u>				<u>District 134</u>				<u>District 144</u>			
William Feiff - D	-	-	-	Michael Michaud - D*	N	N	N	Richard Kneeland - R	Y	Y	Y
Stephen Zarnkilton - R	Y	Y	Y					B. Carolyn Mahany - D*	-	-	-
<u>District 125</u>				<u>District 135</u>				<u>District 145</u>			
Virginia Constantine - D*	-	-	-	Herbert Clark - D*	-	-	-	Philip Howard - D	-	-	-
Matthew Horton - R	-	-	-	Gene Thompson - R	-	-	-	Paul Young - R	Y	Y	Y
<u>District 126</u>				<u>District 136</u>				<u>District 146</u>			
Frank Farren, Jr. - R*	-	-	-	John Gilmore, Jr. - D	-	-	-	Wilfred Bell - D*	N	B	Y
Wayne Grant - D	-	-	-	Theone Look - R*	Y	Y	Y	Julie-Marie Robichaud - R	-	-	-
<u>District 127</u>				Robert L. Mallar - U	-	-	-	<u>District 147</u>			
Deale Salisbury - R*	-	-	-	<u>District 137</u>				Malachi Anderson - R*	Y	Y	Y
Ellen Walker - D	-	-	-	Arthur Martin - R	-	-	-	David Gardner - D	Y	Y	Y
<u>District 128</u>				George Townsend - D*	-	-	-	<u>District 148</u>			
Ralph Coffman - D	-	-	-	<u>District 138</u>				Bernard Cyr - R	Y	Y	Y
Kirk Ramsay - R	Y	Y	Y	Kenneth Dodge - R	-	-	-	Hilda Martin - D*	-	-	-
<u>District 129</u>				Joseph Driscoll - D	-	-	-	<u>District 149</u>			
Mary Cathcart - D*	-	-	-	<u>District 139</u>				Douglas Ahearn - D	-	-	-
Philip Robertson, Jr. - R	-	-	-	Harry Bailey - R*	-	-	-	<u>District 150</u>			
<u>District 130</u>				Albion Goodwin - D	-	-	-	Robert Chamberland - R	-	-	-
Raymond Cota, Jr. - R	-	-	-	Lonny Cilley - U	-	-	-	Elizabeth Pinette - D	Y	Y	Y
Kathleen Stevens - D	-	-	-	<u>District 140</u>				<u>District 151</u>			
<u>District 131</u>				Ernest Elder - D	-	-	-	Shirlee Conners-Carlson - R	-	-	-
David Cashman - D*	-	-	-	Henry Joy - R	-	-	-	John Martin - D*	-	-	-
Thomas Snyder, Jr. - R	N	N	N	<u>District 141</u>							
<u>District 132</u>				Catherine Bell - D	N	N	N				
Clyde Hichborn - D*	-	-	-	Dean Clukey - R	Y	Y	Y				
Paul Shedd - R	Y	Y	Y	<u>District 142</u>							
<u>District 133</u>				James Dunleavy - D	-	-	-				
Robert Neal, Jr. - D	N	N	N	Mary MacBride - R*	-	-	-				
Calvin Thompson - R	Y	Y	Y	<u>District 143</u>							
R. Cullen Stuart - U	-	-	-	James Donnelly - R*	-	-	-				
				Dale Martin - D	-	-	-				

Key: N No
Y Yes
B Blank Response
- Refused to Respond
. Was not Surveyed
* Denotes an Incumbent

D Democrat
L Libertarian
R Republican
U Nonparty Candidate

NOTE: The National Right to Work Committee, of course, endorses no candidates. We are a nonpartisan organization. But we believe that you, as a Right to Work supporter, are entitled to know which candidates will support the right of every American to get or keep a job - without having to pay union bosses for the privilege.

1992 OHIO CANDIDATE SURVEY RESPONSES

1992 SURVEY QUESTIONS

1. WILL YOU SUPPORT LEGISLATION TO REPEAL OHIO'S MONOPOLY BARGAINING LAW FOR STATE WORKERS?
2. WILL YOU SUPPORT ENACTMENT OF A STATE RIGHT TO WORK LAW BY THE OHIO GENERAL ASSEMBLY?

CANDIDATES FOR STATE SENATE

	# 1	# 2		# 1	# 2		# 1	# 2
District 2			District 14			District 22		
John Hartman - D	-	-	Cooper Snyder - R*	Y	Y	Gillian Fynn - D	-	-
Betty Montgomery - R*	-	-	Harold Herron - D	-	Y	Grace Drake - R	Y	Y
District 3			District 15			District 24		
Barry Levey - R*	-	-	Gisela Rosenbaum	-	-	Gary Suhadolnik - R*	-	-
District 6			Ben Espy - D*	-	-	Mary Dunning - D	-	-
Charles Horn - R*	-	-	District 16			District 26		
Bill Fuller - D	-	-	Mary Hansen - D	-	-	Karen Gillmor - R	-	-
District 8			Eugene Watts - R*	-	-	Timothy Combs - D	-	-
Stanley Aronoff - R*	-	-	District 18			District 28		
Todd Portune - D	-	-	Robert Boggs - D*	N	N	Robert Nettle - D*	-	-
District 10			Randy J. Puraty - R	-	-	Todd Schmitz - R	Y	Y
Roger Tackett - D	-	-	District 20			District 30		
Merle Grace Kearns - R*	-	-	Robert Ney - R*	-	-	Robert Burch, Jr - D*	-	-
District 12			Roxanne Groff - D	-	-	District 32		
Millicent Chaplinski - D	-	-	District 22			Charles Henry - R*	-	-
Robert Cupp - R*	-	-	District 24			Anthony Latell, Jr - D	-	-

CANDIDATES FOR STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

	# 1	# 2		# 1	# 2		# 1	# 2
District 1			District 15			District 28		
William Thompson - R	-	-	Mike Wise - R	Y	Y	Priscilla Mead - R	-	-
District 2			Frank Mahnic, Jr. - D*	-	-	Michael Ambrose - D	-	-
George Terwilleger - R	-	-	District 16			District 29		
Robert Turner - D	-	-	Edward Kasputis - R*	Y	Y	Kevin Shoemaker - D	N	N
District 3			Janet Saringer - D	N	Y	William Schuck - R*	-	-
Sean Logan - D	N	N	District 17			District 30		
David Horning - R	Y	Y	Madeline Cairne - D*	-	-	Stephen Carney - R	-	-
District 4			George Popovich - R	Y	Y	Helen Rankin - D*	N	N
Randall Gardner - R	-	-	District 18			District 31		
John Sinn - D	N	Y	Adam Siedel - R	Y	Y	William Mallory - D*	-	-
District 5			Rocco Colonna - D*	-	-	Shannon Walker - R	Y	Y
Ross Boggs, Jr. - D	-	-	District 19			District 32		
Robert Schultz - R	Y	Y	Patrick Sweeney - D*	-	-	Dale Van Vyven - R*	Y	Y
District 6			Dolf Reeves - R	Y	Y	Terry Tranter - D*	N	N
Jon Myers - R	-	-	District 20			District 33		
Robert Shonk, Jr. - D	N	N	Gary Bana - R	Y	Y	Bob Bedinghaus - R	Y	Y
District 7			Ronald Mottl - D*	-	-	Jerome Luebbbers - D*	-	-
Ron Amstutz - R*	Y	Y	District 21			District 34		
District 8			Otto Beatty, Jr. - D*	-	-	Cheryl Winkler - R*	-	-
Lelia King - R	-	-	District 22			Thomas Anderson - D	Y	N
C.J. Prentiss - D*	-	-	Richard Johnston - R	-	-	District 35		
District 9			Ray Miller - D*	-	-	Louis Blessing, Jr. - R*	-	-
Barbara Boyd - D	-	-	District 23			Gwen McFarlin - D	-	-
Charles Byrne - R	Y	B	Mike Stinziano - D*	-	-	District 36		
District 10			Jerry Neal, Jr. - R	-	-	Chuck Sudham - D	Y	Y
Troy Lee James - D*	N	B	District 24			Robert Schuler - R	Y	Y
District 11			Vicki Phillips - D	-	-	District 37		
Jane Campbell - D*	-	-	JoAnn Davidson - R*	-	-	Jacquelyn O'Brien - R*	-	-
Edward Anderson - R	Y	Y	District 25			Donald Johnson - D	N	N
District 12			Lori Shultz - D	-	-	District 38		
Sam Garland - R	-	-	James Mason - R	-	-	Rhine McLin - D*	-	-
Vernel Whalen - D*	-	-	District 26			Jon Husted - R	-	-
District 13			Pat Tiberi - R	-	-	District 39		
Barbara Pringle - D*	-	-	Rick Ryan - D	-	-	Ray O'Neal - R	Y	Y
Lucy Cline - R	-	-	District 27			Thomas Roberts - D*	-	-
District 14			Lou Briggs - D	-	-	District 40		
Ron Suster - D*	-	-	E.J. Thomas, Jr. - R*	-	-	David Hart - D	-	-
						Jeff Jacobson - R	-	-

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

District 41 Terry Bell - D J. Don Mottley - R	- Y N	District 61 Joseph Koziura - D* Lonnie Pitts - R	- Y Y	District 81 William Baehelder III - R* Brian - D	Y B N N
District 42 Robert Corbin - R* Joseph Smallwood - D	Y Y B N	District 62 John Baird - R John Bender - D	Y Y - -	District 82 Brenda Griffith - D Richard Hodges - R	N N Y Y
District 43 Robert Neitzley - R* Lawrence Brown - D	- - - -	District 63 Richard Rench - R* Katherine Walsh - D*	Y Y - -	District 83 Lynn Wachtmann - R* Sarah Williams - D	Y Y Y Y
District 44 Vernon Sykes - D* Donna Denholm - R	N N Y Y	District 64 Robert Hagan - D* Mo Subramanian - R	N N - -	District 84 James Buchy - R* Lynn Kohlhorst - D	Y Y N N
District 45 John Fink - R Karen Doty - D	- - - -	District 65 Thomas McCabe - R Ronald Gerberry - D*	Y Y - -	District 85 James Davis - R* Peggy Hanna - D	Y Y - -
District 46 Tom Watkins - R* Wayne Jones - D*	N Y - -	District 66 Michael Verich - D* Robert Saffold - R	- - - -	District 86 Charles Brading - R* C. Burke Range - D	Y Y - -
District 47 Betty Williams - D James Reed - R	- - - -	District 67 Ronald Karrenbauer - R June Lucas - D*	Withdrawn - -	District 87 Edward Core - R* Ron Scheiderer - D	- - - -
District 48 Twylla Roman - R Thomas Seese - D*	- - - -	District 68 Matthew Dolan - D Diane Grendell - R	Y Y Y Y	District 88 Doug White - R* Ottie Reno - D	- - - -
District 49 Charlie Packard - R Casey Jones - D*	Y Y - -	District 69 Raymond Sines - R* Jan Litterst - D	- - N N	District 89 Dwight Wise, Jr. - D* Rea Damschroder - R	- - Y Y
District 50 Barney Quilter - D* Joseph Lipinski - R	- - - -	District 70 Daniel Troy - D* Martin Schulz - R	- - Y Y	District 90 Thomas O'Leary - R Randy Weston - D*	Y Y - -
District 51 Denise Schwartz - D Tim Greenwood - R*	- - - -	District 71 Samuel Bateman - R* J. Michael Jackson - D	Y Y - -	District 91 Bob Deswiler - R Michael Shoemaker - D*	Y Y N N
District 52 Donald Czarcinski - D* Sally Perz - R	- - - -	District 72 James Burger - D Rose Vesper - R	- - Y Y	District 92 Vernal Riffe, Jr. - D Terry Minch - R	- - - -
District 53 George Mylander - R Darrell Opfer - D	- - N N	District 73 Faye Flack - R David Hartley - D*	Y Y - -	District 93 L. Eugene Byers - R* Michael Williams - D	- - N N
District 54 William Healy - D* Paul Schiffer - R	- - Y Y	District 74 Joseph Haines - R* Jack Shira - D	- - - -	District 94 Mark Malone - D Frank Cremeans - R	- - - -
District 55 Dave Johnson - R* G. Gregory Milini - D	- - Y Y	District 75 Paul Jones - D* Richard Malchok - R	- - Y Y	District 95 Joy Padgett - R Michael McCullough - D	- - - -
District 56 Don Myers - R Johnnie Maier - D*	Y Y - -	District 76 Marilyn Reid - R Steve Tatone - D	- - - -	District 96 Tom Johnson - R Phillip Phillips - D	- - - -
District 57 Francis Cary - D Ron Hood - R	- - Y Y	District 77 Marc Guthrie - D* Roby R. Martin - R	- - - -	District 97 Stephen Wilson - R Greg DiDonato - D	Y Y - -
District 58 Scott Nein - R* Catherine Stoker - D	Y Y - -	District 78 K. John Skinner - R Mary Abel - D*	Y Y - -	District 98 Jerry Krupinski - D J. Michael Moores - R	- - - -
District 59 Michael Fox - R* G. Mark Johnston - D	- - - -	District 79 Frank Sawyer - D* Darren Jackson - R	- - Y Y	District 99 Nancy Dewey - R Jack Cera - D*	- - - -
District 60 Gary Day - D Gene Krebs - R	N N Y Y	District 80 Jean Lawrence - R* Charles Dunmon, Jr. - D	- - Y Y		

Key: N No
 Y Yes
 B Blank Response
 - Refused to Respond
 • Was not Surveyed
 • Denotes an Incumbent

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1992 IOWA CANDIDATE SURVEY RESPONSES

1992 SURVEY QUESTIONS

1. Will you support legislation that would specifically protect Iowa's workers from union-backed violence and intimidation?
2. Will you vote to repeal the compulsory "membership maintenance" provision of state law which requires state employees to pay union dues for up to a full year after they resign their union membership?
3. Will you oppose all efforts to repeal or weaken Iowa's Right to Work law?
4. Will you oppose legislation designed to grant "agency shop" privileges to union officials?
5. Will you oppose any attempt to mandate PAC withholdings for public employees?
6. Will you support repeal of the monopoly bargaining privilege which has been granted to the public employee union, and allow workers to either represent themselves or form alternative associations and unions?
7. Do you oppose making the hiring of permanent replacement workers a prohibited labor practice?

CANDIDATES FOR STATE SENATE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District 2 Donald Doyle - D* Brad Banks - R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	District 21 Thomas Fritzsche - D Maggie Tinsman - R*	Y	Y	Y	Y	B	B	Y	District 38 Marlene Kavan - D O.Gene Maddox - R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	B	Y
District 3 Wilner Rensink - R*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	District 22 Patrick Deluhery - D* Paul Janecek - R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	District 40 Albert Sorensen - D* Don Riemenschneider - R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	B	Y
District 4 John Kibbie - D* Lanunie Miller - R	Y	Y	Y	B	Y	N	N	District 24 Richard Drake - R*	Y	B	Y	Y	Y	B	Y	District 41 Orv Roecker - D Jack Hester - R*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
District 6 Louis Muhlbauer - D Wayne Bennett - R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	District 26 Sylvia Kelley - D Paul Pate - R*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	District 42 Michael Gronstal - D* William Ballenger - R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	B	N
District 8 Berl Priebe - D* Larry Miller - R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	B	District 27 Wally Horn - D*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	District 44 Leonard Boswell - D* Gordon Kokenge - R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
District 10 John Groniga - D Merlin Bertz - R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	District 28 Shawn Gallagher - D Andy McKean - R	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	District 45 Bill Fink - D David Gorsche - R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
District 12 Harry Shife - R*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	District 30 Emil Husak - D* Daniel Bruene - R	Y	Y	Y	Y	B	Y	B	District 46 Patty Judge - D Richard Arnold - R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
District 14 Larry Murphy - D* Joseph Kremer - R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	District 32 Randal John Giannetto - D Philip Lewis - R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	District 48 H. Kay Hedge - R*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District 16 Paul Johnson - D Lyle Ziemann - R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	District 34 Tony Bisiganano - D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	District 49 Tom Vilsack - D Dave Heaton - R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
District 18 Mike Connolly - D*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	District 36 Elaine Szymoniak - D* Kathryn Freilinger - R	Y	Y	Y	Y	B	Y	District 50 Eugene Fraise - D* Mark Hagerla - R*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
District 20 Bev Hammon - D* Jack Rife - R*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	District 37 Mike Murillo - D Mary Kramer - R*	Y	B	B	B	Y	B	Y								

CANDIDATES FOR STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District 1 Steve Hansen - D* Beverly Gaul - R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	District 9 Tom Miller - R*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	District 17 Janet Adams - D* Stewart Iverson - R*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
District 2 Patrick Gill - D*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	District 10 Russell Eddie - R*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	District 18 Julia Stewart - D Clark McNeal - R*	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
District 3 Don Keeler - D Christopher Rants - R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	District 11 James Meyer - R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	District 19 Joseph Lapointe - D Gary Blodgett - R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
District 4 Judy Wittkop - D Ralph Klemme - R	Y	B	Y	B	Y	B	B	District 12 Don Gries - R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	District 20 Dennis May - D Mary Ellen Miller - R	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
District 5 Lee Plasier - R*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	District 13 Rod Halvorson - D* Phil Ladlie - R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	District 21 John Padgett - D Bob Renken - R*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
District 6 Richard Vande Hoef - R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	District 14 Norman Mundie - D Ruhl Maulsby - R*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	District 22 Doris Cottam - D Bob Brunkhorst - R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
District 7 Robert Gordon - D John Greig - R	Y	B	B	B	Y	B	B	District 15 Dolores Meriz - D* Ronald Warren - R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N									
District 8 Daniel Fogarty - D*	Y	B	Y	Y	N	B		District 16 Leslie Granger - D Clifford Branstad - R	Y	Y	B	Y	Y	Y	Y	District 23 William Witt - D Sid Morris - R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

2001.05.10.00

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District 24 Jane Teaford - D* Donald Hanson - R*	Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 50 David Osterburg - D* Lynn Schulte - R	Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 76 Timothy Olson - D Steven Hill - R	Y Y Y Y Y Y
District 25 Don Shultz - D*	- - - - -	District 51 Dave Hennessey - D Mary Lundby - R*	Y Y Y N B B B	District 77 Wayne McKinney - D* Verlyn Hayes - R	Y Y Y Y Y Y
District 26 Patricia Harper - D Ron Woodall - R	Y N Y N Y N N Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 52 Kay Chapman - D* Ron Corbett - R*	Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 78 Norman Rodgers - D Dwight Dinkla - R	Y Y Y Y Y B Y
District 27 John Hogan - D Darrell Hanson - R*	Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 53 Philip Brammer - D*	- - - - -	District 79 Michael O'Brien - D Kevin Gorman - R	Y Y Y Y Y Y
District 28 Jake Blitsch - D Chuck Hurley - R*	Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 54 Richard Running - D	- - - - -	District 80 Mike Peterson - D*	- - - - -
District 29 Deo Koenigs - D* Scott Krebsbach - R*	Y B Y Y Y N N Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 55 Joyce Nielsen - D* Chuck Larson - R	Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 81 Joyce Rodenborn - D Jack Drake - R	Y Y Y Y Y Y
District 30 Keith Weigel - D Dennis Brodsahl - R	Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 56 Frank Frostestad - D Jerry Welter - R	Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 82 Shawn Shea - D Joan Hester - R*	Y Y Y Y B Y Y
District 31 Chuck Gipp - R*	Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 57 Paul Bell - D John Cannon - R	Y N Y B Y B N Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 83 Linda Nelson - D Bill Rance - R	Y Y Y Y Y Y
District 32 Arthur Moellering - D Roger Halvorson - R*	Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 58 Dennis Black - D* Bob Sutfin - R	Y N Y B Y N N Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 84 Emil Pavich - D* Brent Siegrist - R*	Y Y Y Y Y Y
District 33 Donald Knapp - D* Joe Ertl - R	Y B Y B Y B B	District 59 Larry Hardy - D Phil Tyrrell - R*	Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 85 Hubert Houser - R	Y Y Y Y Y Y
District 34 Rick Dickinson - D*	- - - - -	District 60 Bill Brand - D* Dallas Wiese - R	- - - - -	District 86 Dick Weidman - R*	Y Y Y Y Y Y
District 35 Pam Jochum - D Dan Nicholson - R	- - - - -	District 61 Johnie Hammond - D*	- - - - -	District 87 Bill Royer - R*	Y Y Y Y Y Y
District 36 Pat Murphy - D*	- - - - -	District 62 Bill Bernau - D* Ronald Krull - R	Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 88 Horace Daggett - R*	Y Y Y Y Y Y
District 37 Mark Henderson - D Kay Wagner - R	B Y Y Y Y Y	District 63 Steven Oakland - D Teresa Garman - R*	Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 89 Linda Beatty - D* Patty Prins - R	Y Y Y Y Y Y
District 38 Arthur Ollie - D* Bob Johnson - R*	Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 64 Gordon Burke - D* Tom Bower - R	- - - - -	District 90 David Schrader - D*	- - - - -
District 39 Larry Hodgden - D Dan Boddicker - R	Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 65 Mark Haverland - D* Gary West - R	Y Y Y Y Y B	District 91 Paula Culver - D Jack Beaman - R*	B B Y Y Y B B Y Y Y Y Y Y
District 40 Hugh Reed - D Steve Grubbs - R*	Y Y Y B Y Y	District 66 Dennis Renaud - D* Larry Disney - R	Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 92 Keith Kreiman - D Joan Mattingly - R	Y Y Y Y Y Y
District 41 Dave Millage - R*	Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 67 Matt McCoy - D	- - - - -	District 93 Michael Moreland - D	- - - - -
District 42 Matthew Wissing - D* Bob Rafferty - R*	Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 68 Michael Cataldo - D Charles Jensen - R	- - - - -	District 94 Chuck Roberts - D Bob Kistler - R*	Y Y Y Y Y Y
District 43 Jim Lykam - D Moana Martin - R	Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 69 John Connors - D*	- - - - -	District 95 Harold Van Maanen - R*	Y Y Y Y Y Y
District 44 Bob Amould - D*	- - - - -	District 70 Ed Fallon - D Michael Bennett - R	Y Y Y Y Y N Y	District 96 Terry Philips - D Sandy Greiner - R	Y Y Y Y Y Y
District 45 Mimmette Doderer - D* Mark Libanus - R	Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 71 Tom Baker - D* John King - R	B Y N N Y B N	District 97 Robert McConnell - D Greg Spenner - R*	Y Y Y Y Y Y
District 46 Mary Neuhauser - D* Cindy Phillips - R	Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 72 Jack Holveck - D* Johnnie Pastard - R	- - - - -	District 98 Phil Wise - D*	- - - - -
District 47 Mark Shearer - D* Barry Brauns - R	Y B Y Y Y B Y	District 73 Matt Scott - D Betty Grundberg - R	- - - - -	District 99 Clay Spear - D* Lawrence Taeger - R	N Y Y N Y Y Y
District 48 Bob Sunderbruch - D James Hahn - R*	Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 74 Dorothy Carpenter - R*	Y Y Y Y Y B Y	District 100 Dennis Cohoon - D* Sharon Marlow-Bennett - R	- - - - -
District 49 Robert Dvorsky - D* Michael Stueb - R	Y Y Y Y Y Y	District 75 Dennis Fordice - D Janet Metcalf - R*	Y Y Y Y Y Y		

Key:	N	No
	Y	Yes
	B	Blank Response
	-	Refused to Respond
	*	Denotes an Incumbent

NOTE: The National Right to Work Committee, of course, endorses no candidates. We are a nonpartisan organization. But we believe that you, as a Right to Work supporter, are entitled to know which candidates will support the right of every American to get or keep a job - without having to pay union bosses for the privilege.

1992 INDIANA CANDIDATE SURVEY RESPONSES

1992 SURVEY QUESTIONS

1. Would you vote in favor of an Indiana Right to Work law?
2. As a member of the General Assembly, would you oppose granting collective bargaining for public employees?
3. Would you vote against so-called "agency shop" legislation for public and private sector workers in Indiana?

CANDIDATES FOR STATE GOVERNOR

	#1	#2	#3		#1	#2	#3		#1	#2	#3
Evan Bayh - D	.	.	.	Linley E. Pearson - R	.	.	.	Mary Catherine Barton - N	.	.	.

CANDIDATES FOR STATE SENATE

	#1	#2	#3		#1	#2	#3		#1	#2	#3
District 2 Lonnie M. Randolph - D	.	.	.	District 16 Geoff Padlock - D John R. Sinks - R*	N	N	N	District 35 Ronald E. King - D Morris H. Mills - R*	.	.	.
District 3 Earline S. Rogers - D*	.	.	.	District 18 Kent Kimpel - D Thomas K. Weatherwax - R*	.	.	.	District 36 Lawrence M. Borst - R* Linda D. Thompson - D	N	Y	Y
District 5 William E. Alexa - D* Michael J. Aylesworth - R	Y	Y	Y	District 20 Howard "Luke" Kenley - R Anthony C. Maidenberg - D*	.	.	.	District 37 Richard D. Bray - R Rebecca S. Buse - D	.	.	.
District 7 Alan R. Kemper - R Katie L. Wolf - D*	B	N	N	District 24 Richard A. Thompson - R*	Y	Y	Y	District 40 Thomas S. Gray - R Vi Simpson - D*	Y	N	Y
District 8 Michael H. Zucker - R Anita Bowser - D	Y	B	Y	District 28 Beverly J. Gard - R* William R. Hunter - D	.	.	.	District 42 M. Irene Bailey - D Jean Leising - R*	N	N	N
District 9 Kent Adams - R Betty N. Lawson - D*	Y	Y	Y	District 30 Michael J. Forestal - D Teresa S. Lubbers - R	Y	Y	Y	District 44 Jeffrey J. Lorenzo - D Becky Skiliman - R	N	N	N
District 10 Thomas Alan Hostetler - R Douglas A. Hunt - D*	.	.	.	District 32 Kenneth C. Kern - D Patricia L. Miller - R*	N	N	N	District 50 Greg Server - R* Terry A. White - D	.	.	.
District 12 Marvin D. Riegsecker - R*	Y	Y	Y	District 33 Glenn L. Howard - D Paul D. Sanders - R	Y	N	Y				
District 13 John C. Mason - D Robert L. Meeks - R*	.	.	.	District 34 Billie J. Breaux - D* Ellen C. Strong - R	.	.	.				

CANDIDATES FOR STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

	#1	#2	#3		#1	#2	#3		#1	#2	#3
District 1 William A. Miller - R Ron Tabaczynski - D	Y	N	N	District 10 Nancy M. Kickbush - R Esther Wilson - D	.	.	.	District 19 James C. Conlon - R* Ralph G. Schroeter - D	Y	N	N
District 2 Earl L. Harris - D*	.	.	.	District 11 Eli Katich - R John S. Matonvich - D*	N	N	N	District 20 Mary Kay Budak - R* Ira Mills - D	.	.	.
District 3 Charlie Brown - D Carl G. Konefsky - R	N	N	N	District 12 Jesse M. Villalpando - D*	.	.	.	District 21 Richard W. Mangus - R*	.	.	.
District 4 Ralph D. Ayres - R*	.	.	.	District 13 Eric H. Allen - R Chester Dobis - D*	N	N	N	District 22 William J. Ruppel - R	Y	N	Y
District 5 Craig R. Fry - D R. Neal Stanfield - R	Y	Y	Y	District 14 Vernon G. Smith - D*	.	.	.	District 23 William C. Friend - R Howard Shropshire - D	Y	Y	Y
District 6 B. Patrick Bauer - D* William A. Soderberg - R	.	.	.	District 15 Timothy Fesko - R* Charles Savage - D	.	.	.	District 24 Ralph R. Anderson - R John R. Davis - D	Y	B	B
District 7 Thomas Kromkowski - D* Margaret A. Wickizer - R	.	.	.	District 16 Scott N. Paul - D Walter J. Roorda - R*	Y	Y	Y	District 25 Claire M. Leuck - D* Ralph Stroup - R	.	.	.
District 8 Michael A. Dvorak - D* Rose Gordon - R	N	N	B	District 17 Everett D. Colvin - R Gary L. Cook - D*	Y	N	Y	District 26 Sue W. Scholer - R* Sharon Wood - D	.	.	.
District 9 Thomas J. Aievizos - D Mary L. Lombard - R	.	.	.	District 18 David A. Wolkins - R*	Y	Y	Y				

Continued on back

District 27
Sheila Klunker - D*
Linda Phillips - R

District 28
James L. Davis - R*

District 29
Kathy K. Richardson - R

District 30
Jon R. Padfield - L
Earle Howard - D*

District 31
M. Tracy Boatwright - D*
Dean A. Young - R

District 32
Richard Beck - D*
Thomas C. Jackson - R

District 33
Gregory R. Beumer - R
Ronald D. Liggett - D

District 34
Frederick W. Wenger - R
Billy R. Linville - D

District 35
Patricia A. Eddy - D
Bruce N. Munson - R

District 36
L. Jack Lutz - R
Skip J. Waymire - D
Douglas R. Tupling - I

District 37
Roland Webber - D*
Dale Hersberger - R

District 38
Brad Bayliff - R*
Richard L. Schenck - D

District 39
Katherine Willing - R

District 40
Carl P. Barning, Jr. - D
Sam R. Turpin - R*

District 41
Donna J. McClure - D
Dan L. Pool - R*

District 42
F. Dale Grubb - D*

District 43
R. Jerome Kearns - D*

District 44
Susan R. Crosby - D*
Sharon Koehler - R

District 45
John R. Gregg - D*

District 46
Vern Tischer - D*

District 47
Ralph M. Foley - R
Jeffrey D. Marx - D

District 48
Doloris C. Cogan - D
Dean R. Mock - R*

District 49
Phillip T. Warner - R*
Joseph C. Lehman - D

District 50
Dan Stephan - R*
Joseph R. Zickgraf - D

District 51
Janet L. Goen - D
Dennis K. Kruse - R*

District 52
Lester E. Alligood - R
W. Dale Sturtz - D

District 53
Nick Gulling - R
Sarah M. Wolfe - D*

District 54
Douglas M. Kinser - D*
Nate La Mar - R

District 55
Stephen A. Robbins - R*
David L. Nicholson - D

District 56
Richard W. Bodiker, Sr. - D*

District 57
Jeffrey M. Linder - R*

District 58
Woody Burton - R*

District 59
Bob Hayes - D
A. Jack Heaton - R

District 60
Jerry F. Bales - R*

District 61
Mark Krusan - D*

District 62
Jerry L. Denbo - D*
Douglas R. Martin - R

District 63
Donald E. Hume - D*

District 64
Robert D. Krieg - R
Richard L. McConnell - D*

District 65
Ralph E. Anderson - R
Linda K. Henderson - D

District 66
William W. Bailey - D*
Dianne J. Carmel - R

District 67
Yvonne M. Geis - R
Edward Goble - D*

District 68
Robert J. Bischoff - D*

District 69
Barbara A. Cooke - R
Mark L. Lytle - D

District 70
Paul J. Robertson - D*

District 71
James L. Bourtouff - D

District 72
Harry C. Anson - R
William C. Cochran - D*

District 73
Dennis H. Heeke - D*

District 74
Michael K. Phillips - D*

District 75
Dennis T. Avery - D*
Robert R. Reisz - R

District 76
Raymond G. Andrews - R
Larry E. Lutz - D*

District 77
J. Jeff Hays - D
Byron D. Warren - R

District 78
Vaneta G. Becker - R
Leroy R. Mentzel - D

District 79
Barbara Engle - R*
Bob Miller - D

District 80
Ben GioQuinta - D*
John J. Becker - R

District 81
Donald L. Edgar - R
Winfield C. Moses, Jr. - D

District 82
Jeffrey K. Espich - R*

District 83
Robert K. Alderman - R*

District 84
Gloria J. Goeglein - R*

District 85
Phyllis J. Pond - R*

District 86
John S. Keeler - R*
Heidi L. Moegerle - D

District 87
Paul S. Mannweiler - R*
Jeffrey Ryan - D

District 88
Brian C. Bosma - R*
Thomas G. Burns - D

District 89
Jack L. Cotley - R*
James Fuller - D

District 90
George E. Schmid - R*
Harold C. Wages, Jr. - D

District 91
Robert W. Belting - R
James Johnson - D

District 92
Steven W. Jacobson - D
R. Michael Young - R*

District 93
David N. Frizzell - R
Forest Handlon, Jr. - D

District 94
Joyce Brinkman - R*
David Bromm - D

District 95
Mae Dickinson - D
Jay Lynn - R

District 96
Gregory W. Porter - D
James R. Blankenbaker - R

District 97
Paul F. Cantwell - D
Irene M. Heffley - R

District 98
William A. Crawford - D*
Britt Ursery - R

District 99
Vanessa S. Barnes - D*
Manuel L. Halbert - R

District 100
John J. Day - D*
Kenneth C. Nelms - R

Key: Y Yes
N No
B Blank Response
- Refused to Respond
Denotes an Incumbent
• Was not surveyed
D Democrat
N New Alliance Party
R Republican
I Independent
L Libertarian Party

NOTE: The National Right to Work Committee, of course, endorses no candidates. We are a nonpartisan organization. But we believe that you, as a Right to Work supporter, are entitled to know which candidates will support the right of every American to get or keep a job - without having to pay union bosses for the privilege.

2004 397 2050

	# 1	# 2	# 3	# 4
District 42				
Darwin Cheeks - D	-	-	-	-
Vince Scooper - R*	Y	Y	Y	Y
District 43				
Tommy Dickerson - D	-	-	-	-
Robert "Bob" West - R	-	-	-	-
District 44				
Jim Bean - R*	Y	Y	Y	Y
Farris Shows - D	N	Y	Y	N
District 45				
Paul "Rick" Lambert - D*	-	-	-	-
Stevens "Steve" Seale - R	Y	Y	Y	Y

	# 1	# 2	# 3	# 4
District 46				
Scottie Cuevas - D	-	-	-	-
Jerry Ladner - I	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bill Johnson - R	-	-	-	-
District 47				
Ezell Lee - D*	Y	Y	Y	Y
Connie Glenn Wilkerson - R	N	Y	Y	Y
District 48				
Clyde Woodfield - D*	Y	Y	Y	Y
Luther Patton - R	-	-	-	-
District 49				
Billy Hewes III - R	-	-	-	-

	# 1	# 2	# 3	# 4
District 50				
Thomas "Tommy" Gollott - D*	-	-	-	-
District 51				
Thomas Robertson - D*	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dewayne Harold - R	-	-	-	-
District 52				
Claude Bilbo - D*	-	-	-	-
Brad Lott - R	-	-	-	-

CANDIDATES FOR STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

	# 1	# 2	# 3	# 4
District 1				
Harvey Benderman - D*	-	-	-	-
J.R. Long - R	Y	Y	Y	Y
District 2				
Harvey Moss - D*	-	-	-	-
Danny Childs - R	Y	Y	Y	Y
District 3				
W.J. "Billy" McCoy - D*	-	-	-	-
District 4				
Joe Mitch McElwain - D	Y	Y	Y	Y
District 5				
Jack Gadd - D*	-	-	-	-
Steve Shaw - R	-	-	-	-
District 6				
Morris Lee Scott - D*	-	-	-	-
District 7				
Greg Davis - I*	Y	B	B	Y
District 8				
Charlie Williams - D*	-	-	-	-
District 9				
Clayton Henderson - D*	-	-	-	-
District 10				
Wamer McBride - D*	Y	Y	Y	Y
District 11				
Leonard Morris - D	N	Y	Y	B
Perry Bailey - R	-	-	-	-
District 12				
Edwin Perry - D*	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dennis Roberts - R	Y	Y	Y	Y
District 13				
Tommy Woods - D*	-	-	-	-
District 14				
Randy Mitchell - D	-	-	-	-
Roy Bright - R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Donald Merle Scott - L	-	-	-	-

	# 1	# 2	# 3	# 4
District 15				
Ted Foster - D*	Y	Y	Y	Y
Devan Dallas - R	-	-	-	-
District 16				
Steve Holland - D*	-	-	-	-
John Collins - R	-	-	-	-
District 17				
Eloise Scott - D*	-	-	-	-
Jack Farrar - I	-	-	-	-
District 18				
Tim Ford - D*	Y	Y	Y	Y
District 19				
William "Bill" Wheeler, Jr. - D*	Y	Y	Y	Y
District 20				
Jerome Huskey - D*	-	-	-	-
District 21				
Mike Mills - D*	Y	Y	Y	Y
District 22				
William "Billy" Bowles - D*	-	-	-	-
District 23				
James Blue - R*	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bess Gibson - I	-	-	-	-
T.D. Babb - D	-	-	-	-
District 24				
Reta Holden - D	-	-	-	-
Hiram Davis, Jr. - R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bill Williams, Jr. - I	Y	Y	Y	Y
District 25				
John Wright - R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pat Miller - D	Y	B	B	N
District 26				
Aaron Henry - D*	-	-	-	-
District 27				
Ferr Smith - D	-	-	-	-
District 28				
Charlie Capps - D*	Y	N	Y	Y

	# 1	# 2	# 3	# 4
District 29				
Linda Coleman - D*	Y	Y	Y	Y
District 30				
Charles Waldrup - D*	-	-	-	-
District 31				
William "Bill" Richardson - D	-	-	-	-
District 32				
William Perkins, Sr. - D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bertron Cowan - I	-	-	-	-
District 33				
Thomas "Tommy" Reynolds - D*	-	-	-	-
James Trelear - R	-	-	-	-
District 34				
J.A. "Joedy" George, Jr. - D*	-	-	-	-
James Green - R*	Y	Y	Y	Y
District 35				
Charlie Smith - D*	Y	Y	Y	Y
District 36				
David Gibbs - D	-	-	-	-
District 37				
Cecil Simmons - D*	-	-	-	-
District 38				
Tyrone Ellis - D*	-	-	-	-
District 39				
Jeff Smith - D*	-	-	-	-
District 40				
Terry Brown - R*	-	-	-	-
District 41				
Alfred Walker, Jr. - D*	-	-	-	-
District 42				
Reecy L. Dickson - D	-	-	-	-
District 43				
Robert "Bobby" Moody - D*	-	-	-	-
Pruitt Calvert - R	-	-	-	-

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

District 44
Mike Eakes - D* - - - -
Johnny Phillips - R - - - -

District 45
Bennett Malone - D* Y Y Y Y
Tony Kinton - R Y Y Y Y

District 46
Bobby Howell - D* - - - -

District 47
Robert Clark - D* - - - -

District 48
Mary Ann Stevens - D* Y Y Y Y

District 49
Leslie King - D* - - - -
Basil "Matt" Dillon - I - - - -

District 50
Jimmy Thornton - D N Y Y Y

District 51
David Halbrook - D* Y Y Y Y
Q.C. Lamar Simmons - I - - - -
James Hart - I - - - -

District 52
Wayne Nuckolls - D* - - - -
Tom Cameron - R* Y Y Y Y

District 53
Bobby Moak - D* Y Y Y Y
Kevin White - R Y Y Y Y

District 54
David Hosemann - D Y Y B B
Mike Chaney - R Y Y Y Y

District 55
George Flagg, Jr. - D* - - - -

District 56
Thomas Johnson - D Y Y Y Y

District 57
Edward Blackmon, Jr. - D* - - - -

District 58
Rita Martinson - R* Y Y Y Y

District 59
Phil Bryant - R* Y Y Y Y

District 60
Cecil McCrory - R* - - - -

District 61
Ray Rogers - R* - - - -

District 62
Tom Weathersby - R* Y Y Y Y
Arthur "Jim" Farmer - D - - - -

District 63
Walter Robinson, Jr. - D* - - - -

District 64
Bill Denny - R* Y Y Y Y
Nancy King - D Y Y Y B

District 65
Hillman Frazier - D* - - - -

District 66
Ken Stribling - R* Y Y Y Y

District 67
Earle Banks - D Y Y Y Y

District 68
Dennis Sweet III - D - - - -

District 69
Alyce Clarke - D* - - - -
Kevin Evans - R Y Y Y Y

District 70
James Evans - D* - - - -

District 71
John Reeves - R* - - - -
Winfred Lott - D - - - -

District 72
Tomie Green - D - - - -

District 73
Jim Ellington - R* Y Y Y Y

District 74
William Singletary - D* - - - -
Keith Montgomery - R Y Y Y Y

District 75
R.L. "Dick" Livingston - D* Y Y Y Y
Bill Baker - R - - - -

District 76
Willie Bozeman - D - - - -

District 77
Clint Rotenberry - R* Y Y Y Y
Murry Keith - D - - - -

District 78
Raymond Comans - D* - - - -

District 79
Eric Clark - D* - - - -

District 80
Omeria McDonald Scott - D - - - -

District 81
Charles "Bud" Brown - I* - - - -
Tommy Home - I - - - -
Jim Hobgood - R* - - - -

District 82
Charles Young - D* - - - -

District 83
Norma Bourdeaux - D* - - - -
Louis "Gene" Bryan - R - - - -

District 84
Lannis May - D - - - -
George Evans - I - - - -
Joe Byrd - I - - - -
Eric Robinson - R Y Y Y Y

District 85
Charles Sheppard - D* Y Y Y Y

District 86
Joe Taylor - D* Y Y Y Y

District 87
Johnny Stringer - D* - - - -

District 88
Joe Ellzey - D - - - -
Katie Higgenbotham - R Y Y Y Y

District 89
Bobby Shows - D* - - - -

District 90
Joe "J.L." Warren, Jr. - D* Y Y Y Y

District 91
Jimmy Tyrone - D* - - - -

District 92
Jim Barnett - D* Y Y Y Y
Jimmy Moreton - R Y Y Y Y

District 93
H. Hester Plauche - R Y Y Y Y
Hilda Bourg - I - - - -
Harry Frierson, Jr. - D - - - -

District 94
Barney Schoby - D* - - - -

District 95
Ayres Haxton - D* - - - -
Jack Lazarus - R - - - -

District 96
David Green - D* - - - -

District 97
Clem Nettles - D* Y Y Y Y
Herbert "Jack" Hoff - R Y Y Y Y

District 98
Hershal Grady - D* - - - -
Darrell Easley - R - - - -

District 99
Robert Vince - D* - - - -

District 100
Miriam Simmons - D* Y B Y Y
Reid Wall - R Y Y Y Y

District 101
Gene Saucier - R Y Y Y Y
Bill Sanford - D N Y Y N

District 102
Lee Davis - R* - - - -

District 103
Percy Watson - D* - - - -

District 104
Tom King - R Y Y Y Y

District 105
Mack McInnis - D* - - - -

	# 1	# 2	# 3	# 4		# 1	# 2	# 3	# 4		# 1	# 2	# 3	# 4
<u>District 106</u> Herb Frierson - D*	Y	Y	Y	Y	<u>District 112</u> John Read - D	-	-	-	-	<u>District 118</u> Robert "Bob" Short - D*	-	-	-	-
<u>District 107</u> M.D. "Mike" Howell - D Percy Maples - R*	Y	Y	Y	Y	<u>District 113</u> Arlon Coate - D Alvin Endt - R*	-	-	-	-	<u>District 119</u> Frances Fredericks - D*	-	-	-	-
<u>District 108</u> Larry Watkins - D* Donald Stockstill - I Mark Formby - R	Y	N	N	Y	<u>District 114</u> Daniel "Danny" Guice, Jr. - R*	Y	Y	Y	Y	<u>District 120</u> Mark Garriga - R*	-	-	-	-
<u>District 109</u> Frank Hamilton - D*	Y	Y	Y	Y	<u>District 115</u> Ed Ryan - D* Ray Magallanes - R	-	-	-	-	<u>District 121</u> Diane Peranich - D*	-	-	-	-
<u>District 110</u> Billy Broomfield - D*	-	-	-	-	<u>District 116</u> Oliver Diaz - R*	-	-	-	-	<u>District 122</u> J.P. Compretta - D*	-	-	-	-
<u>District 111</u> Steve Hale - D Carmel Wells - R	-	-	-	-	<u>District 117</u> Glenn Edwin Endris - D* Russ Bistle - R	-	-	-	-					

Key: N No
 Y Yes
 B Blank Response
 - Refused to Respond
 * Was not Surveyed
 * Denotes an Incumbent

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2017-04-10 10:07 AM